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No. 21,251 號壹拾五百式千壹萬第 日拾初月七年寅丙 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1926 式拜禮 號七拾月八年五十國民華中 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	2.25	4.35
Yanmat	6.50	9.24	10.39	11.49	12.09	1.24	2.34	4.44
Shatin	7.02	9.36	10.41	11.51	12.21	1.36	2.46	4.56
Tai Po	7.16	9.49	10.54	12.04	12.34	1.49	2.59	5.10
Tai Po Market	7.21	9.54	11.09	12.19	12.39	1.54	3.09	5.20
Fanning	7.32	10.05	11.19	12.29	12.49	2.05	3.19	5.30
Shatin	7.46	10.19	11.34	12.44	12.59	2.24	3.39	5.40
Shatin	7.58	10.31	11.46	12.56	13.11	2.41	3.56	6.00
Shatin	8.12	10.45	12.00	13.10	13.25	2.55	4.10	6.15

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shatin	7.21	9.05	10.39	11.49	12.09	1.24	2.34	4.44
Shatin	7.32	9.16	10.41	11.51	12.21	1.36	2.46	4.56
Tai Po	7.46	9.30	10.54	12.04	12.34	1.49	2.59	5.10
Tai Po Market	7.58	9.42	11.09	12.19	12.49	2.05	3.19	5.30
Fanning	8.12	9.56	11.29	12.39	12.69	2.24	3.39	5.40
Shatin	8.26	10.10	11.34	12.44	12.74	2.41	3.56	6.00
Shatin	8.40	10.24	11.49	12.59	13.04	2.55	4.10	6.15

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.25	Shatin	8.30	10.15	1.05
Shatin	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	Fanning	7.25	11.10	2.00

Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Station	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.25	Shatin	8.30	10.15	1.05	6.00
Shatin	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	Fanning	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Office, Kowloon, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Hongkong, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Hongkong.

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HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, ETC.

THE CHINA COAST.

AND THOSE WHO SAIL IT.

(Contributed.)

Not least of the amenities of life in Hongkong is the facility provided by the two best-known local shipping companies for cheap, comfortable, and sociable trips up the China Coast. It is an interesting place, this China Coast, and those who

THE TRADITION.
The fourteenth century ship's master was described by Dan Chaucer in his immortal morning song of English poetry. His twentieth century descendants have kept loyally true to that strong type. Changes in tonorial fashion may render temporarily inapplicable the famous line "With many a tempest hath his beard been shaken"; modern standards of taste may prevent narrative efforts of the genre of Chaucer's Shipman's Tale; but one can still say of each of them "Hardy he was, and wise to undertake." And it is in the company of the marine officers of the China Coast that one feels, as Chaucer felt in the company of his Shipman, the bracing effect of communion with free characters who have been places, seen men and can get things done.

THE VOYAGE.

To have lived many years in Hongkong without taking a trip up the coast is worse than having lived on the Peak without ever climbing to the flagstaff. But it happens. Because this coast, even to people who live on it, is still darkened by that cloud spread over it in school geography classes. To many it remains a desert relieved by nothing more interesting than that rotten mixture of history and geography conveyed in the appellation treaty-port, and those rivers with unpronounceable names and uncertain currents. It has had its pedants, but not yet its Homer, nor even its Byron. China Coast is in this way an expression exactly antithetical to Isles of Greece. The mention of the latter never fails to raise bright visions of halcyon delights, and their actual appearance often succeeds in causing feelings of the dullest disappointment. But who has ever gazed upon a more entrancing landscape than that presented by the China Coast anywhere between Hongkong and Shanghai, seen from the sea, in the morning sunlight? The triumph of man over nature in Hongkong; and the display of the rude unfinished elementary constituents of earth in the strange tossed boulders that skirt Swatow's estuary—such are sights to wonder at. What a glow of patriotic pride is felt at Shanghai on seeing that, among the flags of all nations decking the crowded ships of that international waterway, the Union Jack far outnumbered the total of all others! Are there any river mouths more interesting than that which reveals itself as you cross the bar at the mouth of the little Peiho? Don't fuss yourself if the dilatory officials make your ship miss the tide, and condemn you to spend an evening, a night, and a morning, beside the Taku Forts. You are on a historic battlefield. And there is doubtless some book in the ship which will enable you to reconstruct the events which took place there in 1859 and 1860. If anthropology interests you more than history you will notice that even the naked fisherman at the mouth of the Peiho appear to form one of the most primitive communities in the world; the sampan folk of Aberdeen are super-civilized by comparison. One watches them preparing for sea in the morning with the peculiar interest one feels in ants, bees, or captive wild animals living in their natural surroundings at the Zoo. Then comes the navigation of a river which used to be so difficult, on account of Subends and narrow banks, that it was regularly performed by the deliberate adventure of here and there sticking the ship's nose in the bank and letting tide or current carry her round. It is a cinema to a magic lantern, as compared with sailing through the Suez Canal.

THE MARINERS.

Such sights, and the emotions they stir, are in the truest sense educative. But the men are greater than the trip. Efficiency and goodfellowship is their working motto, whatever may be meant by the ornamental Latin motto on their crests. In at least one ship the Chinese quartermaster comported himself in a manner worthy an N.C.O. of the Guards. The "punctilious exchange of courtesies between subordinate officers and the master on duty, was as fine a thing as the social intercourse between officers and passengers at table. On big passenger liners one sometimes feels that this intercourse is highly artificial, and in duty done. The well-told story is often more from the head than from the heart; and the impromptus sometimes seems to have

been carefully excoctated; frank spontaneous flow of soul being reserved for more intimate moments in the Second Officer's cabin. But on the smaller ships of the China Coast association is too close for histrionics. When the Captain speaks from the head of his table he speaks to ship's officers as well as to passengers; and the former, will connive at no carefully prepared approaches to resurrected humour. One is fully and freely admitted to the Freemasonry of the Sea. This privilege is all the more precious as so many of the senior officers, with their forty and fifty years experience of many seas, are the last survivors of a great breed that is passing out before our eyes. Many of them have spent the greatest and most interesting part of their service in that almost-extinct creature, the old windjammer. The tales they tell are the last lingering echoes of the world's greatest romance. Instead of endowments for scientific research it would be a good thing if someone would create an Endowment for the encouragement of retired sea-captains in making literary records of their lives. If it is true that only about one in fifty research students in science make contributions of any value to scientific knowledge, it is certain that a far higher average of men, now retiring from the China Coast service, would make valuable contributions to literature and history.

A TYPE.

I travelled with one such recently. On his first voyage as a boy he had helped a painter to repaint the figurehead. This was a work of so much pride, calling for so many artistic experiments and such attention to detail, that it occupied the full time of a voyage to and from South America. The trip was exceptionally free from rough weather. So he spent most of the time swinging on a platform, just above the bows in the dog's mouth. The old man's face might well beam as he recalled these days of boyish delight in clean sailing, cinderless and oilless, and noiseless except for a one-legged captain on the bridge, who used to fiddle half the day and sing like a troubadour "Merrily sails the ship when the breeze blows fair." "These," he said "were days when an invalid might start a voyage with his body wasted and his lungs mouldering away, and after six weeks of the ozone cure, get back as strong as a lion. But nowadays if an invalid sets out it is ten to one that he ends up in Davy Jones's locker." As a midshipman he had taken part in many a ceremonial escort to old-time captains going ashore like lords, in frock coats and top-hats, to pay a magnificent call on a company's agent, or a colonial governor. With other lads of the sea he had fought in the streets of half the seaports in Europe and America, he swam back to his boat in more than one moonlit bay, and taken a beating with a firm lip, when necessary. He had seen the bird at Cape Horn which lays its eggs in the air, swoops down to catch them as they drop, and carries them on its back till the young are hatched and able to fly free of the carrier: birds that have never, for untold generations, set foot on land. And in those long old-time afternoons, when there was nothing to do on a ship at sea, because the fair breeze did it all, he had fished for sharks, cut the heart out of his kill, and sat round to watch the disembodied heart keep beating till it stopped when the sun sank into the sea. Who are you to say that such things are not so? He told me about a long long voyage to Australia in a windjammer, which carried the strangest cargo he had ever known, two hundred women emigrants. I had heard of such an emigration, so I could believe that. He further recounted how the strictness of the marcon in charge was so thorough, and communication with the girls so difficult, that paper to write on became the most valuable thing in the ship. Note-paper, which on modern ships is scattered about as if it were assumed that every passenger is an itinerant journalist, there was none. But men used to buy or steal from one another the smallest scrap on which to pen a word. That also I could believe. Many another such thing was told by him and by others; neither to be denied nor credited, neither asserted nor proved, but enjoyed both in the giving and the receiving.

SUPERSTITION AND AWE.

That men who follow the sea become superstitious is usually believed. But that they have considerable provocation is not always equally recognised. If you have been at the mercy of wind and tide and countless other risks, from boyhood to past the prime, and have worked hard to within a year of retirement, the China Coast, with its typhoons and its pirates, must be a trying service in which to pass that final year. If the war was considered a sufficient warrant for universal adoption of the three lights to one

SHOOTING AFFRAY ON NANTAO BUND.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN DETECTIVE AND OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

TWO CASUALTIES.

Another shooting affray occurred in Nantao Bund, Shanghai, on Sunday morning, August 8th, shortly after seven o'clock, which resulted in the wounding of two persons, one of whom was passerby and the other a detective, reports the N.C. Daily News.
From official investigations it appears that three men speaking the Kompo dialect and evidently professional opium smugglers had come from Tsungming by steamer and had landed in the usual way. Each carried what appeared to be a heavy bag and in the pocket of one was noticed the bulge of a pistol.
They walked along Nantao for some distance when they noticed that they were being shadowed by a detective, who apparently knew what the bags contained. Suddenly the men came to a stop, turned round and opened fire on the detective, who received two wounds in the head.
A score of shots were fired and the result was that, apart from the detective, a pedestrian was shot.
Hearing the sound of shots, police rushed up from all sides but the three men had escaped before their arrival. Failing to effect any arrests, the police immediately removed the two wounded persons to the hospital, where the detective is now lying in a critical state.

match superstition, for how many superstitions must a lifetime at sea provide reason? I saw a good example of this a few years ago. When we left Shanghai the papers were full of the destruction of the world prophesied to take place a few days thence. A missionary in central China had been enabled to make the prediction by one of those peculiar methods of bible-reading often practised by those whose reading is confined too strictly to one book. Newspapers had found the resulting controversy useful in the silly season. Everyone was agog with it. The captain of our ship being old, and within a voyage or two of retirement, felt that the termination of the world, just at the moment when he was being set free to enjoy it, would be in accordance with much of human fate as he had experienced it in a long and arduous career. Schemes for his life in retirement, and speculations on the prophecy which was due to be fulfilled before we reached Hongkong, were mixed with reports on, and circumventions of, typhoons, and other less serious conversation. We got into Swatow on the day prior to that indicated for the final catastrophe. There, where creation appeared to have been left half-finished, the prophet would doom us to see it completely destroyed! The first man who came aboard brought us the newly arrived news of the Japanese earthquake, which had happened only a few hours before. It was certainly catastrophic news, as there was no attempt to minimise disaster in the first reports. The old man turned approximately white, and said, and I believe, felt, "Us next; tomorrow!" But it did not prevent him from getting on with his work, and vigorously revelling the slothfulness of the shore hands.

In the course of that work he found that some of the lowest deck hands had been engaged in trying to make a bit by smuggling a sack or two of copper coins from Shanghai, where they were at a discount, to Swatow, where they were at a premium. Great was his wrath, and his threats sublime. When the culprits were brought on deck there was such a tremendous stamping, haranguing, threatening, cuffing and kicking (as if piracy, mutiny and manslaughter had been committed) as would have justified any expectation of a final day of judgment. He would send for an armed guard, which he did. They would be shot at dawn the next day. The passengers who were hanging about the deck when this occurred deemed it proper to fade away, and leave him alone with his wrath and its objects. But one small child remained. She was one who had so far resisted all his kindly advances, his striped balls and grandfatherly benignity. Now, however, as his judicial storm blew everybody else away, she crept nearer and nearer. There were awe and admiration in her eyes for the sceptre-swinging, and alant looks at the convicted, until, as he afterwards explained it, he found himself "fulminating against crime with one fist, while innocence had pressed a hand into the other." Then he stopped. Whether or not he had duly lacerated the souls of the detestable ones, it is certain that he gained a complete conquest over the little miss, who kept admiringly close to him for the rest of the trip.

PSYCHOLOGY.

There was much speculation on the precise reasons for this change. Some said it was the typical feminine leaning on the man who had been found strong. Others thought it was a childish display of that primitive worship of more power which, according to Herbert Spencer, savages, children, and half developed folk always evince.

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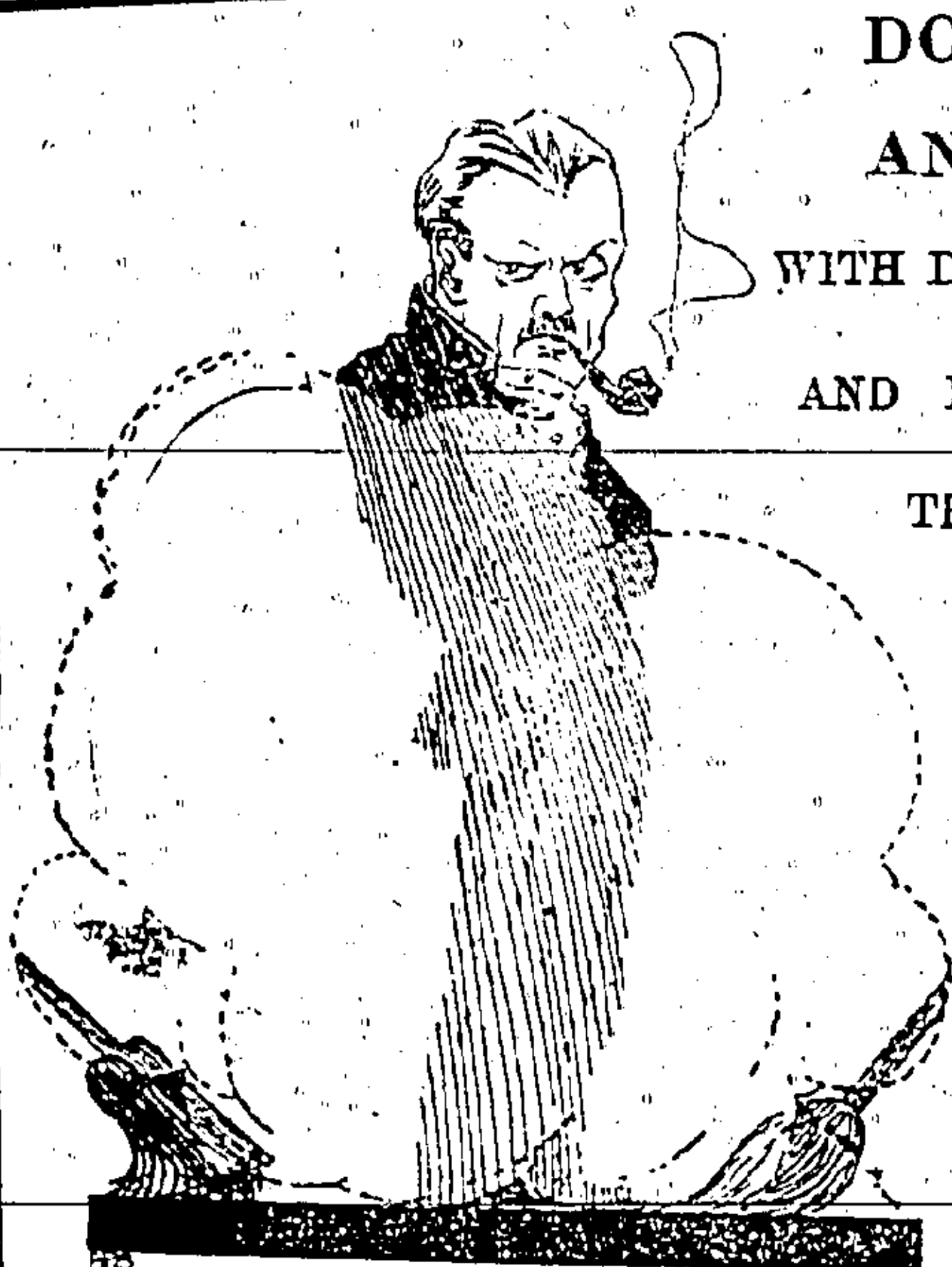
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LABOUR PROGRAMME.

UNIONS NOT TIRED OF GENERAL
STRIKES.

RESOLUTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER
CONGRESS.

"BELIEF IN "GENERAL STAFF"
WORK.

LONDON, July 31st.

The general strike in May is not to be
the last or alternatively, if it should
prove to be the last, that will not be
because organised industrial labour has
been convinced by its momentous experi-
ment of the futility of the general strike
weapon.

Many leaders of labour, not to mention
a manifesto issued with the authority
of the General Council of the Trade
Union Congress, have recently proclaimed
that labour unity emerged from the
test of May actually strengthened.

The programme of the annual Trade
Union Congress, to be opened at Bourne-
mouth on September 6th, shows that
among a fairly wide diversity of indus-
tries a belief in the efficacy of an all-
powerful labour "General Staff" is still
strongly rooted.

SIXTY-SIX RESOLUTIONS.

Only sixty-six motions have been
lodged. The National Amalgamated
Furnishing trades demand a maximum
forty-four hour week in all trades. A
national minimum wage of £3 is sought
by the National Union of Clerks. The
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders
Society submit a motion for the introduc-
tion of decimal coinage and metric
weights and measures.

It is remarkable that not a single
motion stands in the name of the Miners'
Federation while the complete absence
of the name of the National Union of
Railwaymen from the section of the
agenda relating to the extension of the
powers of the General Council may also
be regarded as significant.

Early in the proceedings the National
Laundry Workers' Union will move a
resolution expressing the belief, *inter
alia*, that the time of sectional or group
organisations fighting for their rights is
out-of-date. This point of view is rein-
forced by the more powerful National
Union of Distributive and Allied Workers
which "would urge the General Council,"
"in view of the lessons arising out of
the General Strike" to reconsider its
decision of last February not to seek fur-
ther powers from the affiliated organisa-
tions.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union
whose members have on the whole, prob-
ably suffered relatively by the trade de-
pression, more than any other industry,
have tabled a composite motion instruct-
ing the General Council to take over all
trade disputes in an early stage and use
all the resources of the whole trade union
movement in the effort to force a solu-
tion satisfactory to the workers. Several
other organisations strike a similar note,
adhering to the policy of the General
Council having all power to call a
gradual, partial or complete stoppage
when they deem it advisable and ad-
vocating the strengthening of the General
Council's hands by divers means not the
least important of which is a closer
alliance between the trade unions and
the Co-operative Societies in order that
ample food supplies may be readily avail-
able in time of trouble.

Reaction is apparent in but one resolu-
tion, viz., that of the National Associa-
tion of Plasterers, which asks that before
all affiliated unions be asked to strike,
due time shall be allowed for the matter
to be fully discussed for the whole of
the unions affiliated to take a ballot of
their members.

Following this, however, is an expres-
sion of opinion by the Amalgamated Society
of Woodworkers that workers cannot
avoid the use of mass industrial action
and a demand that the General Council
shall continuously attempt to expedite
union amalgamations.—*Reuter.*

"THE SHIRT OF HONESTY."

RUSSIAN CROWN JEWELS
UNSALEABLE.

A Home paper states that in spite of
all the efforts of the agents of the Soviet,
it has been found impossible to sell the
more valuable of the Russian Crown
jewels—amongst them the famous Orlov
diamond—either at London, Paris, or
Amsterdam. Only some jewels of minor
value have been disposed of, whilst all
the rest have been returned to Moscow,
where they are exposed to view in a
museum visited daily by the curious.

The most precious of these treasures
are, however, kept securely in a room at
the Treasury, where they can be seen only
by special permission and after informa-
tion has been obtained about the propos-
ed visitor, who is even then accompanied
by no less than six persons, and is
obliged to put on a long shirt, entirely
deprived of sleeves, which is called the
"Shirt of Honesty," as it renders the
wearer incapable of touching objects
around him.

In this chamber there is also the crown
of the Czar, ornamented with diamonds,
emeralds and rubies, which weighs no less
than 2,905 carats.

"NOTHING DONE."

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

AMUSING SUGGESTION TO THE
SOUTHBOROUGH COMMITTEE.

GIVE A DANCE.

I suggested, writes Palaco in the
China Express and Telegraph, that the
Southborough Committee give a dance at
Claridge's. It is but fitting that, after
five months of strenuous labour, they
should, before dispersing for the summer
holidays, turn to some form of refresh-
ment. This should not clash with the
conversations of the China Society, nor
with the social reunions which take the
place of the once politico-semi-official
gatherings of the China Association, nor
with the gatherings of the China Asso-
ciation, nor with the philosophic sym-
posia of the British Institute for Inter-
national Affairs. The entertainment
should strike a new note befitting the
new policy which the Committee has in-
augurated, and it seems to me that a
dance at Claridge's would be the very
thing.

The Southborough Committee was
formed in January last in opposition to
the then prevailing P.P.C. (policy of
patience and conciliation). Its battle-
cry was to call the really big interests in
China to arms, to sound a clarion note
through the sleepy hollows of diplomacy,
and to blaze a trail from Hainan to
Kamchatka.

A GENERAL SURVEY.

We may survey the field of their five
months' activity under headings as
follows:—

(i.) The Hongkong Boycott is well
sustained. It is true that certain
Chinese merchants of a boot-legging turn
of mind have found means to pass goods
through the pickets, also that delegates,
negotiators and others, are appointed
from time to time, and even go up to
Canton or come down to Hongkong as
the case may be, but the shipping figures
tell their own tale, while the graphic
accounts regarding Coloney Hayley Bell
and the Canton Customs House garrison
are sure indications that the worm dieth
not and the fire is not quenched.

(ii.) The Tariff Conference is now com-
monly denominated a fiasco. The Chinese
Delegates have all either taken sanctuary
or gone into voluntary exile. The fore-
igners have fallen out amongst them-
selves, not only about what surtax to
give, but what to do with it when given.
They, too, save Mr. Britling-Strawn, have
adjourned or, anyhow, dissipated. Gone
are the high hopes of being the nucleus
round which the regeneration of China
was to evolve: gone even are the lesser
hopes harboured in Chicago and else-
where that some part at least of China's
huge schedule of debt would be liquidat-
ed. Their Highnesses and Their Ex-
cellencies have achieved just exactly no-
thing.

(iii.) The Loans in default in January
are in default to-day, and during, as
the phrase goes, the period under review,
the Lunghai and Honan issues have been
added to the list.

(iv.) The condition of the railways
shows no sign of improvement. The
Canton-Hankow line still ends in the
air at two points, and for the interven-
ing 200 miles one must walk. Even the
Ningpo hiatus remains unfilled. Chang
and his myrmidons hold fast to two-
thirds of the Peking-Mukden rolling
stock; coal accumulates in stupendous
dumps while passengers huddle in wait-
ing crowds or stop at home. Travellers
by the Tientsin-Pukow line take their
lives in their hands, the Tsipian Station,
once a model of German efficiency, is now
a dirty dormitory for soldier-bandit
hordes.

With so fine a record of achievement
I submit that the Committee is entitled,
may they have almost a traditional ob-
ligation, to give a dance at Claridge's.

PALACO.

COAL PRODUCTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ANTHRACITE PRODUCTION
INCREASING.

Almost every island in the Philippines,
and the majority of the provinces, are
known to contain coal. Development has
taken place in the islands of Cebu, Zam-
boanga and Batan. Most of the coal dis-
covered so far has been lignite, but some
high-grade bituminous has been found
and there is some production of anthra-
cite. It is estimated that the coal fields
cover an estimated area of 53 square
miles and contain at least 68,000,000 short
tons of coal. While the coal can be used
for industrial purposes it is not suitable
for bunkers. Aside from bunkers, prac-
tically the only demand is from public-
utility companies.

The production of anthracite is in-
creasing each year, as shown by the
following figures:—

Anthracite coal production in the
Philippine Islands.

	Metric tons.
1921	39,000
1922	41,000
1923	42,000
1924	47,278
1925 (first six months)	29,830

(Continued at foot of next Column.)



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Court Physicians know the best and see that
Royal Babies have the best. That is why
Glaxo has been used with success in 5 Royal
Nurseries. Only the best is good enough for
your Baby, for is he not a King to you? Give
him Glaxo, the food that contains everything
that will build firm flesh, strong bone and a
sound constitution.

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The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

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Best Portland Cement.

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KELVINATOR supplies perfect automatic refrigeration
to every home which has electric wiring.

KELVINATOR maintains a constant dry cold, thus
doing away with the messy drippings of melting
ice and preventing the decay of food and the
growth of harmful bacteria.

KELVINATOR supplies the home with all the ice
needed, made in any size, and makes possible
all those little frozen luxuries that help to make
Hongkong tolerable in the Summer.

THERE IS A KELVINATOR TO FIT YOUR
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CALL AT OUR OFFICE FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

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Messrs. Lane, Crawford's,

The Hongkong Electric's Showrooms,

The Hongkong and China Gas Co.'s Showrooms,

AND IN KOWLOON AT

The China Light and Power Co.'s Showrooms.

[A.P.]

[3517]

The development of coal deposits in
this territory has not been rapid, per-
haps because of methods entailing high
production costs and transportation dif-
ficulties. The total value of the coal pro-
duced during the first six months of 1925,
according to official figures, amounted to
\$188,098, or \$8.30 a metric ton.
Bituminous coal is imported almost
entirely from nearby countries in the Far
East. The bulk of this importation is
supplied by the Manchurian mines, op-
erated by Japanese interests, and by de-
posits in Japan.—*Commerce Reports.*

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THE MOST EFFECTIVE FIRE
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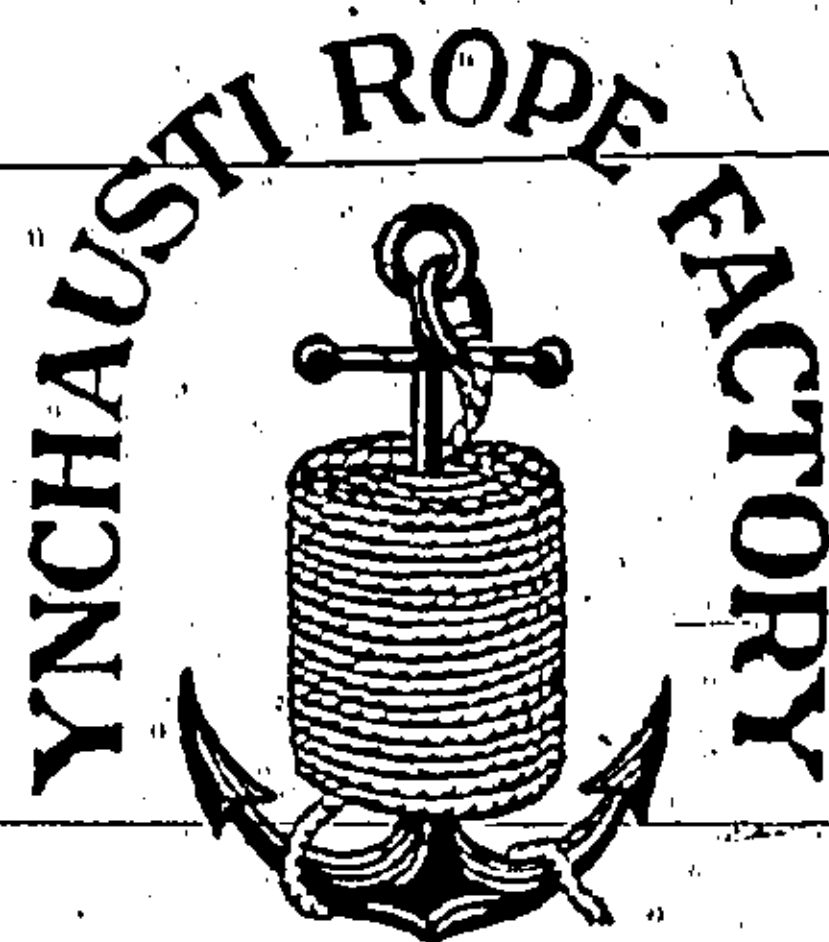
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THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME:

TUESDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. \$1.25 per cover.
SPECIAL—(Cassoulet Toulousain).
TEA DANCING—5-7 p.m.
DINNER DANCING—8-12 midnight. \$1.50 per cover.

WEDNESDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. \$1.25 per cover.
SPECIAL—(Grogus au Gratin).
TEA DANCING—5-7 p.m.
DINNER DANCING—8-12 midnight. \$1.50 per cover.

THURSDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. \$1.25 per cover.
SPECIAL—(Chicken Pie).
TEA DANCING—5-7 p.m.
DINNER DANCING—8-12 midnight. \$1.50 per cover.

FRIDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. \$1.25 per cover.
SPECIAL—(Choucroute Garnie).
TEA DANCING—5-7 p.m.
DINNER DANCING—8-12 midnight. \$1.50 per cover.

SATURDAY

MUSICAL TIFFIN—1-2 p.m. \$1.25 per cover.
SPECIAL—(Bouillabaisse).
TEA DANCING—5-7 p.m.

CARNIVAL NIGHT

SPECIAL DINNER—\$3 PER COVER.

NOVELTIES.

KINDLY RESERVE TABLES IMMEDIATELY.

NOTE:—The Cafe and Lounge are Open Daily

From 8 a.m. to Midnight.

TELEPHONE C. 1576 FOR RESERVATIONS. [128]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, July to December
1925

With Index Price—\$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Blood & Skin
No. 2 for Blood & Skin
No. 3 for Blood & Skin
LARGE PHARMACY, 100, N. Y. A. LONDON, 10
40, RAYMOND ST. N. Y. A. LONDON, 10
KAI FONG, HONGKONG, NEW YORK, 10, 11
KAI FONG, HONGKONG, NEW YORK, 10, 11

THE TELEPHONE IN CHINA.

PROGRESS HAMPERED BY
DISTURBANCES.

EFFICIENT COMMUNICATIONS
ESSENTIAL.

With the telephone, as with railway projects and in other directions, China's progress has been, it need hardly be said, seriously hampered by the disturbed state of the country, and the lots of the construction engineer and the people, often enlightened Chinese, who back him in an endeavour to improve the communications of the country, have not been happy ones recently, says *Eastern Engineering*.

To give an example, a contract for the installation of a long-distance telephone system was entered into between the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration and a French firm early in July, 1925, and was approved in August of the same year by the Ministry of Communications. The estimated cost of materials required for the installation amounted to \$916,300 (gold), and was to be paid by the Administration in instalments. In August, and September, 1925, a sum of \$439,824 (gold) was paid to the firm. Principally due to sharp decreases in revenue, the Administration was unable to pay the third instalment of \$70,192.30 when it became due, but it asked the Ministry to make arrangements with the Post Office authorities to advance every month as from December last a sum of \$15,000 (Chinese currency) from their receipts to the Banque de l'Indo-Chine in Tientsin until the traffic of the line had been fully restored. This was done, and work on the Nanking and Changchow section of the system was scheduled to commence in October, 1925, but owing to local disturbances actual operation has been delayed. At present, all the materials have arrived in Shanghai, and are lying on the wharves there. This is but typical of the difficulty which has been experienced with other telephonic projects, and it is sincerely to be hoped that at long last differences are to be settled in China, and a day of peaceful development is dawning, which will enable such projects as the one exemplified above to go forward unhindered to a speedy completion.

PROSPEROUS SYSTEMS.

When the developments in her railways, roadways, telephone, telegraph and other communications are allowed to advance, then only will China advance to that era of prosperity which all her friends wish to see speedily realised. It is a truism to say that efficient communications are essential to make a nation prosperous, and it is good to know, at any rate, that many engineering projects towards this end are going forward in China as rapidly as conditions permit, whilst as far as telephones are concerned it is interesting to note that many existing systems are prospering despite recent difficult times.

A case in point is the Hangchow Telephone Administration, which was started toward the end of the Manchu regime with a capital of between \$30,000 and \$30,000. The present system extends to Hushih and Kungshenkiang on the north, Chankow and Nansingkiang on the south, Chienkiang on the east, and the West Lake on the west. There are some 1,400 subscribers, including a large number of Government and public organs and shops. The charge for the use of a telephone is \$6.50 a month for Government or public organs or shops, and \$5 a month for private houses, plus \$30 for installation at a distance with five li of the central office. On the average charge of \$5 a month per subscriber the monthly receipts would amount to \$8,400, or about \$100,000 per year. Such prosperity is an indication of what is waiting other systems when they are completed, and indeed, the use of the telephone in China should be greater still when peaceful conditions permit business to be done without let or hindrance, for, of course, the dissension which has hampered engineering works has imposed a serious handicap upon the business community.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Trading conditions in China remain notoriously difficult, and so long as there is no strong Central Government little improvement can be expected. It is one thing, says the *Financial Times*, for a foreign Power or for foreign merchants to negotiate with Ministers who are known to be able and willing to carry out their engagements, but it becomes quite another story when it is discovered that the real control of the country is exercised by irresponsible military chieftains. Take, for example, the drawn-out tariff negotiations. Here the real crux is that whatever modifications are agreed to at Peking, the Ministers who sponsor such agreements are not even sure of collecting the Customs revenues, still less of making the changes in the Customs code effective.

To judge, however, from the latest memorandum of the Tientsin-British Committee of Information, the foreign Powers themselves are not always able to agree on what they want, and hence it is not only China who is the cause of the present lack of progress. Everyone knows that when dealing with the Chinese (or for that matter with many other nations) the first essential is for the other parties to have determined their exact needs. The Tientsin Committee speaks of formulae, and we are sure that they will agree with us when we say that formulae in China, as elsewhere, can be one of the biggest curses with which we are afflicted. Some would even go so far as to say that formulae have, under modern conditions, replaced good intentions as paving material; and they are not so far wrong.

HONGKONG IMPORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY REPORT OF CHAM-
BER OF COMMERCE.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—Market still remains at a complete standstill with no improvement in deliveries. Both Eg. Sakel, and Mid Amer. Cotton prices show a marked decline, the latest quotations being those of the 12th inst. 15.60d. and 9.36 "Spot" respectively.

Cotton Yarn.—During the fortnight under review the demand has slackened off and only a few hundred bales changed hands at approximately the previous rates. Quotations are purely nominal.—No. 10s. \$120/16s. No. 12s. \$155/175 No. 20s. \$180/185. Arrivals 6,200 bales. Shipment Nil. Sales 750 bales. Unsold stock 5,000 bales. Bargains 9,500 bales.

Woolens.—Nothing doing, market dead.

Raw Cotton.—No sales to report.

Metals.—Further rises have been recorded in tin-plates and lead but other prices are unchanged. Market remains stagnant.

Flour market Stocks: About 300,000. Market: Quiet. Quotation:—American Patent, \$4.25 per sack, American Straight, \$3.55 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.55 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.70; per sack; Canadian Cut off, \$2.65 per sack; Canadian Straight, \$3.00 per sack; Canadian Second Clear, \$2.90 per sack.

Window Glass.—Market dull. Local stocks heavy.

Sugar.—Market steady.

Saltpetre.—Business entirely stopped owing to the heavy drop in Exchange.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 16th, 1926.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1.100 buy.
Do.	\$1.125 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$2.204 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$2.205 nom.
Do.	\$2.195 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$2.254 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$2.354 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$3.800 sel.
China Underwriters	\$1.500 buy.
North China Insurance	\$1.145 nom.
Union Insurance	\$2.289 sel.
Yangtze Insurance	\$3.35 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$3.300 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$3.240 nom.
Doyle's	\$2.255 buy.
Do.	\$2.255 buy.
Hongkong Tongs	\$1.145 nom.
Indo-China (Fret)	\$3.300 nom.
Do.	\$3.300 nom.
Shell Transport	\$3.300 nom.
Star Line	\$3.300 nom.
Waterboat	\$1.155 nom.
China Sugar	\$2.244 sel.
Malacca Sugar	\$3.300 buy.
Bengal	\$1.145 nom.
Kailash Mining	\$4.400 nom.
Langkat (combined)	\$1.145 nom.
Do. (single)	\$1.145 nom.
S'hai Explorations	\$1.145 buy, 5 sel.
Shanghai Loans	\$1.145 nom.
Do.	\$1.145 nom.
Trench Lines	\$1.145 buy.
Ural Caspian	\$1.145 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharves	\$1.145 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$1.145 nom.
Hongkong	\$1.145 buy.
New Shanghai	\$1.145 buy.
Shanghai Dock	\$1.145 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$1.145 sel.
Hongkong Lands	\$3.300 buy, 61 sel.
Hongkong Realty (Fp.)	\$3.300 buy, 8 sel.
H.K. Territorials	\$3.300 sel.
H.K. Developments	\$3.300 sel.
Humphreys Estates	\$3.300 sel.
Prince's Buildings	\$3.300 sel.
Bural Lands	\$3.300 sel.
Kwo Cortina	\$1.145 buy.
Oriental	\$1.145 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$1.145 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1.145 buy.
China Buses	\$1.145 buy.
Hongkong Tramways	\$3.300 buy.
Peak Tram (old)	\$3.300 sel.
Do. (new)	\$3.300 sel.
Singapore Tramways	\$1.145 buy, 12/ sel.
Taxis	\$3.300 sel.
Amusement	\$3.300 buy.
Canton Ice	\$3.300 nom.
Cementa (combined)	\$3.300 sel.
Do. (old)	\$3.300 sel.
Do. (new)	\$3.300 sel.
China Lights (combined)	\$3.300 buy.
Do. (old)	\$3.300 nom.
Do. (new)	\$3.300 nom.
China Providents	\$3.300 buy.
Constructums	\$3.300 nom.
Dairy farms	\$3.300 sel.
Der A Wings	\$3.300 sel.
Hongkong Electric	\$3.300 buy.
Macao Electric	\$3.300 nom.
H.K. Hops (combined)	\$3.300 sel.
Do. (old)	\$3.300 sel.
Do. (new)	\$3.300 sel.
Lana Crawfords	\$3.300 nom.
Mackintosh	\$3.300 nom.
Emcor	\$3.300 nom.
United Asbestos	\$3.300 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$3.300 nom.
Wm. P. Wells	\$3.300 nom.
Buy—buyers; sel—sellers; ss—sales nom—nominal.	

RUBBER PRICES.

RECENT SALES.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. reports the following sales of rubber shares from Singapore:—

Allenbys	\$ 3.45
Ayer Panas	\$13.00
Glenalies	\$ 2.90
Jerams	\$ 1.80
Mentakabs	\$ 0.80
Ulu Benuts	\$ 0.80
Dividend—United Malaccas—18 per cent. Final.	

Another Wonderful Programme TO-DAY at THE QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

SAMUEL GOLDWYN

PRESENTS

HIS SCINTILLATING EXOTIC COMEDY

A THIEF IN PARADISE

TOGETHER WITH

Miss GLADYS CARFIELD

THE GIRL WITH THE GOLDEN VOICE.

AND

FROM CAKEWALK TO JAZZ

BY

QUEEN'S ORCHESTRA.

TO-DAY
ONLY

WORLD

5.15 AND
9.15 ONLY

LEWIS STONE

IN

WHY MEN LEAVE HOME

A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION.



When you're thinking things 'ain't what they was:
—What a rotten time everyone has,
All the work that one loathes
—No money—No clothes,
Fill the kettle and turn on the GAS.

Full particulars of Gas Fittings for every purpose can be obtained at the
SHOWROOM OF THE
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS Co., Ltd.
18a, Des Voeux Road Central. [A.P.B.]

\$25,000,000 LOST BY MINERS.

EQUAL TO AMOUNT OF THE
COAL SUBSIDY.

1,345,000 TONS IMPORTED IN
SEVENTEEN DAYS.

Remarkable estimates of losses caused by the mines stoppage were given by Mr. Walter Runciman in the House of Commons on July 21st. His figures were as follows:—

Loss.	
Miners' wages	\$25,000,000
Other workers' wages	10,000,000
"Big heavy" industries	46,000,000
home and exports	17,500,000
Manufactured goods, ex-ports	20,000,000
Shipping trade	700,000
Total loss	\$119,200,000

Mr. Runciman estimated the losses caused by the general strike at another \$20,000,000. The miners' loss in wages is equal to the amount of the coal subsidy.

Colonel Lane-Fox, Secretary to the Mines Department, stated that 1,345,000 tons of foreign coal were imported between July 1st and July 17th.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, August 14th.

Paris	177 3/4
Brussels	159
Amsterdam	12.10 1/2
Berlin	20.40 1/2
Copenhagen	18.28
Vienna	34.40
Helsingfors	192 1/2
Buenos Aires	45 1/2
Shanghai	2/9 1/2
Yokohama	1/11 1/2
New York	4.88 15/16
Geneva	25.145
Milan	148
Stockholm	18.14
Oslo	22.14
Prague	164.17
Madrid	31.86
Rio	7 1/2
Bombay	1/6.63/64
Hongkong	2/11
Silver (spot)	28.11/16
Silver (forward)	29 1/2

THE BOYCOTT SETTLEMENT.

PETITION TO THE KUOMINTANG.

DESIRE TO HASTEN NEGOTIATIONS.

RIVAL PARTIES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The settlement of the boycott is becoming a bone of contention between the two great labour parties in Canton. The Kuomintang subsidiary organisations, including the League of Workers, Farmers, Students and Merchants are to stage another meeting in order to pass a resolution calling upon the Kuomintang to hasten its negotiations with Hongkong with a view to an early settlement. It is suggested that something in the nature of a rapprochement with Hongkong is necessary in order to prevent the growth of the so-called "anti-red" movement.

On the other hand, the leaders of the "anti-red" party will ask Peking to re-iterate its opposition to any loan to the Kuomintang on the ground that such a loan will be used to prolong the internal troubles in China.

MILITARY REPORTS.

Kuomintang organs in Canton are ridiculing the reports of the fall of Nankow, which, it is stated, is still in the hands of the Kuomintang. Mr. George Hsu Chien, a personal delegate of Feng Yu Hsiang, the "Christian General," is on his way back to Canton from Moscow with important messages.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK ASSOCIATION.

The Kuomintang Workers' Conference in Canton is charging the Central Labour Union, which is the chief rival of that party for supremacy in the Canton labour movement, of having been influenced by former leaders of the Canton Merchants' Volunteers to oppose the Kuomintang controlled labour unions.

Among those who have consented to become leaders of the Chinese Anti-Bolshevik Association in South China is General Hsu Shao-ching, a Cantonese who was one time Civil Governor of Kwangtung. A branch of the Association is being organized in Canton.

WHAMPOA DEVELOPMENT.

The Kuomintang is not entertaining the proposal to make the Whampoa port development a people's scheme by issuing bonds for this purpose through private banks instead of the Kuomintang Central Bank. The Kuomintang is issuing \$10,000,000 worth of bonds for Whampoa development purposes and has made it imperative for every person in Canton holding \$500 or more worth of property to take up bonds to the value of one per cent. of that property.

THE TRAIN ROBBERY.

Employees of the Canton-Samshui Railway are demanding that the Kuomintang managing-director of that line shall reinforce the guards on the trains and they are also asking for compensation to be given to the relatives of employees who were killed, wounded, or kidnapped during the robbery of Train No. 3 at Situng on August 13th. As reported in the *Daily Press* more than 200 passengers were captured, and the loss in freight and baggage amounted to more than \$100,000.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The Kuomintang on the evening of August 12th again issued an order to the Canton Police for more coolies for war transportation purpose, and the Police have since been impressing men for this work.

The Kuomintang has been informed of the occupation of a number of Eastern Kwangtung towns by "counter-revolutionaries," and the emergency corps commanders at Swatow and Whachow are being ordered to take steps to suppress their "rivals."

A fight occurred during the afternoon of August 13th on the Bund in Canton between rival union leaders but it was quickly suppressed by Police and Military forces.

According to the cooks and waiters engaged in the restaurants which make fried puddings and doughnuts a specialty, the professional leader in their union receives \$120 a month. This is regarded as a high salary in a union the members of which do not get more than \$30 monthly and it is likely to lead to trouble. The "anti-red" section of the workers in this union are now charging the professional leader with having caused fights among opposing factions within the union. Bandits visited Fongtsuen, in the south-western section of the Canton Harbour, on Friday night, but only succeeded in disarming a police sub-station and a water police sloop.

Silk in Canton is able to command \$1,200 a picul, according to silk guild reports, because of demands from foreign exporters both in Shanghai and Canton.

POLICE FRUSTRATED.

HELD UP AT REVOLVER POINT.

SEQUEL IN COURT.

Evidence of how two Chinese members of the Labour Maintenance Bureau escaped from police constables by drawing their revolvers was given before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday when the men were charged with assaulting an employee of a firewood shop at No. 18, Belcher Street.

Complainant said that a man named Chan Min came to his shop at about 10 p.m. on August 10th and again after midnight together with another man, to see an employee in regard to a mah jong debt. Witness said that when he told Chan Min that the employee was not in the shop he was seized by the other man and put through a search. The two men charged in the case were then stated to have prodded him with revolvers until he managed to break away and escape into a laundry shop which later received a visit from a Chinese constable.

Witness said that he could not identify the defendants.

Inspector Grant said that the witness had made a statement at the Station contradicting the evidence he now gave on the question of identification, and he suggested that the witness had been influenced by fear, and it might be also because he had been "got at" there were many opportunities for this since the night in question.

Inspector Grant also said that Chan Min, the man who sought to collect on his mah jong debt, had bolted. He was employed at a shop next to the Headquarters of the Labour Maintenance Bureau, and apparently enlisted the support of the defendants.

The constable who arrested the two men said that after proceeding a little way the first defendant drew a revolver. Witness blew his whistle, but when another constable arrived he, too, was held up at the point of a revolver by the second prisoner. Both men then made their escape.

His Worship remarked that it was a very serious affair for the defendants to use their revolvers and resist the police when they should be of assistance to them. The first defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour. In the case of the second defendant, who claimed to have taken no part in the assault or to have gone with the first defendant towards the Police Station, a short adjournment was made to enable a witness to be summoned by telephone.

On the men being brought in again, his Worship said he proposed to suspend the sentence on the first defendant pending further inquiries and remanded both men on bail until 11 a.m. on Saturday.

EUROPEAN BEWILDERED.

SUMMONS HANDED TO HIM BY SMALL BOY.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

When a Chinese policeman desired to hand a summons to a European motorist and could not find him, he accepted the proffered help of a little boy, who told him that he knew the person who garaged his car in Haiphong Road, Kowloon. The summons was left with the boy, and it was eventually handed to the person for whom it was intended.

This method of handing out a summons surprised the recipient, Mr. C. M. Manners, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday he asked the reason for such a procedure.

Mr. Manners was summoned for failing to produce his motor driving licence, when requested to do so by a police officer.

In extenuation, Mr. Manners said that on that particular day he went out without his coat, and when the Inspector stopped him, he had not the "foggiest idea" that the licence was not with him. As a matter of interest, can you tell me what would have happened if I did not come before this Court to-day?

Mr. J. H. B. Nihill (the Magistrate): A variety of things might have happened, the case might have been adjourned for a week.

WHY?

Mr. Manners: The point I want to know is this. I regret in this case that I broke the law. My name is C. M. Manners, and I have a driver's licence. This offence took place on July 29th and a week last Saturday, the summons was given me by a small boy in Haiphong Road. I do not live in Haiphong Road, my car is merely garaged there. I think it was a very strange thing to do when Inspector Nicholls knows my place quite well.

Inspector Nicholls said he had nothing whatever to do with serving summonses.

A LITTLE BOY TOLD ME.

A Chinese policeman said he took the summons to the garage where Mr. Manners' car was, and not finding him there, left it with a small boy to give to him. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

POLICE METHODS CRITICISED.

MOTORIST WHO DID NOT KNOW REGULATIONS.

A POINT FOR THE C.S.P.

When Mr. H. E. Gardner, of the P. & O. Bank, was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with having contravened a traffic regulation, he pleaded that he did not know that his action was contrary to the regulations. He further criticised the methods of the police, whose duty he said was to give people information and not to "mislead them."

Sergeant Smith said defendant was riding his motor-cycle on the evening of July 27th in the controlled area, lying between the Peking Hotel and Market Street. He saw Mr. Gardner driving his car behind a motor-cycle, in front of which a 'bus was proceeding. The motor-cycle was ridden by a lady. Coming to a bend in the roadway Mr. Gardner overtook the motor-cycle and the 'bus, and passed them on the right side and got ahead. It was a breach of the traffic regulations to pass any vehicle in a controlled area, as Mr. Gardner had done.

REGULATIONS NOT ON LICENCE.

Mr. Gardner said that when he secured his car licence on July 8th nothing was said to him concerning passing another vehicle. Nor did regulation 52, given on the back of his licence refer to it. He further added that it was the duty of the police to inform people and not to mislead them. The reason why he had passed the police officer, he continued, was because there was a lady driving a motor-cycle in front, presumably accompanied by an expert. This lady was not too safe, as her machine threatened to stop at any moment. In the interests of public safety he thought it was his duty to pass her. He found later that this lady was stopped by a police sergeant at the Star Ferry, and found to have no licence.

THE BEST THING DONE.

Replying to the Magistrate, Mr. J. H. B. Nihill who asked Mr. Gardner if his defence was that he did not know the regulations, witness replied that he had been misled. He would not have passed the policeman if he had known of the regulations prohibiting him passing another vehicle in a controlled area.

Mr. Nihill: You consider that you did the best thing under the circumstances?—Yes.

Later, Mr. Gardner said that the police should not issue misleading copies of the regulations.

A DESIRABLE ADDITION.

Mr. Nihill said there were merely a few remarks on the back of a licence, but they were not intended to cover all the regulations. He certainly thought there was something in Mr. Gardner's point, and he considered it very desirable that the whole of Section 52 of the regulations should be printed on the licence.

In giving his decision, Mr. Nihill said that Mr. Gardner was guilty of a technical breach of the regulations. But in view of the defence he had raised he was not going to inflict a penalty. He would be cautioned.

The Magistrate also stated that he would bring the point raised by Mr. Gardner to the notice of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.

AN APPEAL FOR MORE VOLUNTEERS.

At the annual conference of the United Methodist Church at Nottingham, on July 8th, the Rev. C. Stedford (Foreign Mission Secretary) said that the minimum standard laid down two years ago for the staff on each foreign station had not yet been reached. Men were returning, and there were not sufficient to replace them. The position in China was particularly acute, and he appealed to young ministers to consider whether it was not their duty to volunteer. A special Commission, which had considered the activity of ministerial candidates, reported that while 25 candidates were needed per annum, the average for the last four years was only 12. The report blamed ministers for not encouraging and training candidates and censured the laity for not holding the ministry in higher esteem.

At the Wesleyan Conference at York on July 17th, during a discussion of foreign missionary activities, the Rev. Harold Rattenbury said that China had been plunged into an industrial and social revolution and was now undergoing that long and terrible travail of a great nation in rebirth. He could see no immediate end to the political struggle, but he believed that the day was rapidly approaching when China would have in fact and not merely on paper a republic.

"AJINOMOTO."

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

THREE CHINESE FIRMS SUMMONED.

Three Chinese firms, the Yuen Hop Firm, the Wing Tai Firm, of 363, Queen's Road Central, ground floor, and Kwong On Firm, 363, Queen's Road Central, ground floor, were summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, for an infringement of a trade mark, in respect of "Ajinomoto," an "epicurean powder." The allegation against them was that they sold or exposed for or had in their possession for sale, or any other purpose of trade, certain flavoured powder to which a false trade description had been applied, reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe the goods were the manufacture and merchandise of the complainant.

Mr. Hachiji Imura, 30-33, Praya East, the complainant, was represented by Mr. L. R. Andrews, while the defendant firms were represented by Mr. D. McCallum.

At a previous hearing the case for the complainant was that the trade mark was registered in 1922. It was submitted that the infringements extended to the outside wrapper on the tins, a label on the lid, and a chop. Further than the original tins had been used for refilling with a faked powder. It was stated that the right tins were obtained, but that the wrong stuff was put into them. It was also alleged that the labels round the tins, together with a seal and chops, were forgeries.

For the defence it was submitted that the defendant firms acted innocently in offering for sale the goods, which had been bought from a certain compradore. Yesterday afternoon the case of the Yuen Hop firm was dealt with.

FORGED TINS.

Evidence was given by a witness who said he had power of attorney in the business of the complainant. He stated that the complainant was the sole agent in Hongkong for the sale of "Ajinomoto" powder, but had the power to appoint sub-agents. Several firms were appointed as sub-agents, a verbal agreement being made that these firms would only sell the powder as obtained from complainant. In the case of Yuen Hop firm this agreement was made. The goods now produced were not obtained through the complainant. The Yuen Hop were promised that they should have the goods cheaper, and at a special rate, provided they did not sell forged goods. About a year ago, witness received word from the head office in Japan to the effect that forged goods had been found in Formosa, and he was asked to be careful in Hongkong. Witness paid a visit to various firms, selling Ajinomoto powder and at the Yuen Hop he found some forged tins. He warned them, and when he was told they could not distinguish which were forged and which were genuine, he pointed out the difference to them. On subsequent visits he found forged tins in the shop.

After hearing further evidence and the case for the defence, as outlined above, his Worship fined the defendant of the Yuen Hop firm \$25.

The cases against the other two firms were commenced and similar evidence had been given, after a little evidence, his Worship adjourned the cases for further hearing until this afternoon.

ANOTHER BEAUTY PARLOUR FOR HONGKONG.

MISS QUI SING WONG'S VIEWS.

TRAINING IN ENGLAND.

Miss Quai Sing Wong, a Chinese girl of 19, was one of the most interesting students at the summer course of Beauty Culture and Hairdressing which began on July 10th at the Gullia Institute, Albemarle Street, London.

Miss Wong has just completed a course of domestic science at Reading University, and intends, on completion of her present studies, to open a beauty parlour in Hongkong. Her ambition is to take English ideas of beauty, shingling included, to China, but by the time she gets there she will find that many of her countrywomen in the British Colony and in Canton have already adopted the fashion.

"British residents will be my first clients," Miss Wong said to an *Evening News* representative. "The Chinese girls will not patronise me at first, but fashion soon travels round the world, and they'll come round in the end. I don't think they will object strenuously. Every woman in every country is interested in her appearance, you know. Your English girls, with their bobbed and shingled hair, are just lovely, and they're so beautifully dressed. Bobbed hair is much more hygienic, and, as you see, I've defied all Chinese convention and had mine bobbed."

Miss Wong's brother is at Cambridge, and Miss Wong thinks English "varsity men" just wonderful. "They are so alive and friendly," she said, "and make you feel quite at home with them. But then, so does everybody here—even my landlady in my digs at Maida Vale. She's a dear." London Miss Wong "adores"—to use her own words. And she has only one fault to find with the English climate. She wishes there was more snow.

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MADE FROM SQUARES.

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PRICE \$2.00 EACH

ALSO

FOULARD BATSWING TIES

IN

MANY COLOURINGS.

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JUST ARRIVED.

ELBSCHLOSS BEER.

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HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

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IN ART ALBUMS—

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THE ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

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ASK FOR MO SHEUNG CIGARETTES.

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Only well-matured Virginian tobacco used. On sale at all tobacconists.

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.
NOTICE.

PEAK, CONDUIT & ROBINSON ROADS DISTRICTS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that On and After WEDNESDAY the 18th INSTANT, A CONTINUOUS WATER SUPPLY will be attempted in the PEAK, CONDUIT and ROBINSON ROADS DISTRICTS.

About Three Quarters of the Total Normal Supply will then be Available and Consumers Must Reduce their Consumption to Three Quarters of their Normal Supply.

In the event of this Average Available Supply being Exceeded, Restrictions will be introduced without Further Notice and an Intermittent Supply will again be Enforced.

The Advantage of a Continuous Supply is obvious and it is hoped that Consumers will Loyal Co-operate with Government to Prevent Waste.

HAROLD T. GREASY,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1926. [3870]

WANTED.—QUALIFIED ASSISTANT by Established Firm of CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS in MANILA.—Single with Initiative. Interview can be arranged in Hongkong, 23rd August, 1926. Reply—Box No. 3868, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3868]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, and known as No. 606, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, erected upon THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 1659.

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25th DAY OF AUGUST, 1926, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M., AT THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 4, DUNDAS STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG,

BY MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

The Property consists of:

All That Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 1659, together with No. 606, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST erected thereon.

The Property is held for the Unexpired Residue of a Term of 75 years from the 12th November, 1900 (Renewable for One Further Term of 75 years) created by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 8th December, 1901, and made between His Late Majesty KING EDWARD VII. of the one Part and WOO YIU NAM and TSUI WAN KWAI of the other part. Annual Crown Rent: \$15.00. Area: 739 square feet.

For further Particulars, Apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Mortgagees' Solicitors,

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MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 14th August, 1926. [3863]

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Part Cash down with Monthly Rental

Counting towards Balance of Purchase Price may be arranged.

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INTIMATIONS.

FELIX VILLAS.—At the TERMINUS of the new BUS SERVICE, European residences equipped with modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage and comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters, etc., at \$150 and upwards. These comfortable residences on MOUNT DAYS ROAD, facing South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [3429]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF THOMAS SHAW FORREST, Late of St. Andrews, in the County of Fife in the United Kingdom, Merchant, Deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that the Supreme Court of Hongkong has in accordance with the provisions of Section 83 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Sending in Claims against the above Estate till the SIXTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-six. All Claims against the Estate should be Sent in by that Date to the Underigned, the Solicitors for the Administrator.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1926.

DEACONS,

No. 1, Des Voux Road Central, Hongkong.

3869]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF WILLIAM STEWART DAVIDSON, Late of SIOGAUW LODGE, NORTH HATLEY PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA, Deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that the Supreme Court of Hongkong has in accordance with the provisions of Section 83 of the Probates Ordinance, 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Sending in Claims against the above Estate till the SIXTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-six. All Claims against the Estate should be Sent in by that Date to the Underigned, the Solicitors for the Administrator.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1926.

DEACONS,

No. 1, Des Voux Road Central, Hongkong.

3860]

BASEBALL

AT HAPPY VALLEY.

ALL STAR FILIPINO TEAM—

U.S.S. "HELENA"—

TUESDAY, August 17th.

ALL HONGKONG—

WEDNESDAY, August 18th.

COMMENCING AT 4.30 P.M.

ADMISSION—

FIFTY CENTS.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform... 30 CENTS.

Children... 10 CENTS.

LADIES FREE. [3863]

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Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters.—Apply

to DEACONS, Prince's Building. [195]

TO LET.—Quiet European FLATS at Tung

Hing Road, opposite to the MOROX CIRCLE

Exchange. Cheap Rents Ranging from \$35.00

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"K. K. CHAN" BUILDING, Nathan Road, at

Moderate Rate. Apply to—THE KA CHUEN

LAND ESTATE, 22, Tung Hing Road,

KOWLOON. [197]

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[50]

BIRTHS.

D'ALMEIDA.—On August 4th, at Fochow,

to Mr. and Mrs. D'ALMEIDA, a daughter.

MARY.—On August 11th, at the Country

Hospital Shanghai, to M. and Mme. G.

MARY, a daughter, COLETTE

HELENE.

MILLS.—On August 9th, at the Country

Hospital, Shanghai, to the wife of

Mr. C. MILLS, S.M.P., a daughter.

NELSON.—On August 10th, at Mokanshan,

Cheking, born to Dr. and Mrs. O.

NELSON, a son, CHARLES ANDREW.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH.—On August 10th, at

Rathlin, Comrie, Perthshire, Wm.

ELDER DRUMMOND SMITH, of Shang-

hai, younger son of Mrs. SMITH,

Campfield, Comrie and of the late

Rev. Wm. SMITH, Greyfriars' U.F.

Church, Aberdeen, to Evelyn Lewis,

youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs.

C. D. TEMPLE, Comrie.

DEATHS.

ABRASS.—On August 12th, at the General

Hospital, Shanghai, KATHLEEN GER-

TRUDE ABRASS, aged 14 years, the

youngest and dearly beloved daughter

of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. ABRASS.

RIELEY.—On August 10th, at her resi-

dence "Kangala," Sydney, KATHIE

ELIZABETH, wife of P. C. RIELEY,

Shanghai.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chester Road.

London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 17TH, 1926.

A CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.

It has often been remarked that the cost

of building a house in Hongkong is

"ridiculously high." Although there has

been a decline in the general value of

local house property since the commence-

ment of the boycott, there has certainly

been no decline in the cost of building.

We have made enquiries as to the reasons

but the answers are usually vague. "The

building regulations compel you to have

walls that are much thicker than those

used for a similar structure in London.

In fact the London County Council re-

gulations are much more reasonable than

are those of the Hongkong Government."

If you pursue the enquiries still further and ask why the walls must be made so thick in Hongkong, the answer is again usually vague. "The Chinese bricklayer will not put the mortar in the right place" or "the strength of the local mortar is very low" or "it is impossible to provide proper European supervision and you know how careless the Chinese workman is. In Hongkong there must be a big margin of safety."

Another reason often advanced is that of the cost of the preparation of the site. We are told that often it costs about twenty per cent. of the total contract to level off the site and to provide retaining walls. That is quite plausible, but there is much more than twenty per cent. to account for. The cost of freight for steel and pipes and fittings is quoted. Against that we may set the lower wages paid to the local workmen.

Finally, we come to a reason which seems to be the one that needs following up. We are told that there is a "ring" of local contractors. Without any univer-

sity education in economics or business principles, the Chinese contractor has apparently realised the fundamental truth that a "ring" can make the consumer pay more and produce much bigger profits for the contractors. We wish to be quite just in this matter. There is, as far as we are aware, no law against the formation of "rings" and "trusts" in this Colony. We are not at all sure that the commercially cute Chinese did not grasp the ideas about the advantages of rings long before the exponents of the system in America and Europe had ever heard of them. They are within the law, and no doubt, arguments can be advanced to show that "rings" prevent competition which is ruinous to the competitors. Without doubt the "ring" system obtains in other branches of commercial enterprise in Hongkong, besides the building trade. In the case of the contractors who erect houses and who do road-making, reclamations and similar work, however, the results seem to be more apparent. We hear stories of how this or that man was a working carpenter ten years ago and now is able to tender for contracts involving many hundreds of thousands of dollars. No doubt, such a man instinctively followed the precepts set forth by the late SAMUEL SMILES, although he had never heard of the worthy author of "Self-Help." Industry should be rewarded. Fair profits are grudged by none. It is "profiteering" that is the trouble. The housing problem is, however, not a matter that concerns only the contractors. The cost of houses affects very much indeed the cost of living. Rents are still far too high in Hongkong.

We are led to these general reflections by a close perusal of a remarkable report on the shipbuilding industry in Britain. This has been signed both by employers and by trade unionists. The one great fact that emerges from this Report is that prices have gone up because of the formation of "rings" and combines. The Committee are explicit in stating their views. They find that in respect of many of the essential materials used in shipbuilding the prices are still maintained at 100 to 200 per cent. above pre-war prices, "by means of the operation of rings and price-fixing associations." Very sensibly the Committee have asked the Board of Trade to investigate the matter. It may be added that the Committee also stated that the local rates and taxes had increased threefold since the war. In Hongkong the local rates and taxes that affect industry have increased since 1914, but not to the same extent. Wages have gone up, but we imagine that the increase in the cost of skilled and unskilled local labour is about fifty per cent. It may be argued, of course, that although, let us say, a stone mason gets forty-five dollars a month whereas in 1913 he was paid thirty dollars a month, yet the actual cost of his labour is double or treble what it was, because he now works so much slower. We do not say that the argument has been seriously advanced, we merely anticipate it. Against it we can state that work is now done by machinery that

was formerly dependent entirely on hand labour.

We like this idea of a mental partnership between employers and employed of all grades for the solution of problems that affect an industry. There may be difficulties in adopting such a method in Hongkong but we do suggest that the skilled artisans in this Colony are a level headed body of men who are not altogether devoid of a sense of duty to the public. We should like to have all the facts known about the cause of high prices of building in this Colony and the artisans could possibly provide some useful information. There are only two ways of preventing a "hold up" of the public by a ring. One is by breaking it up by law. The other is by throwing the full blaze of public opinion on it. We think that the Government might cause an enquiry to be made into the facts of the case. After all, the Government itself spends millions of dollars annually on local contracts, and the public finds the money. We favour economy, but it is better to tackle the big problems first.

Rear-Admiral A. J. B. Sterling, C.B., was last month, when still Commodore, made a Naval A.D.C. to H.M. the King.

One Chinese case of enteric fever is reported in the return of notifiable diseases for the 48 hours ended August 15th.

H.R.H. Prince George joined H.M.S. *Hollyhock* at Nanking on August 5th, and proceeded in her to Weihaiwei where he will rejoin H.M.S. *Hawkins*.

Revenue Officers conducted opium raids at Ping Chau Island on Sunday night, when eighteen men were arrested. At one hut a large number of inmates escaped.

Three murder cases, one case of piracy, a manslaughter and a robbery charge are down for trial at the Criminal Sessions, which open at the Supreme Court to-morrow.

Three men, one of whom was later released on bail, have been arrested by Portuguese detectives in Macao, in connection with the discovery of a cannon in an engineering shop.

Police reports yesterday stated that the body of a Chinese lad, of about 14 years of age, had been found floating in the Pokfulam Reservoir. The youth is believed to have been drowned whilst bathing.

Arrested at Taiipo on a charge of killing a Chinese, the sanitary coolie, who is alleged to have caused the man's death by a blow with a broom, has been remanded by Mr. J. H. B. Nibill on a charge of manslaughter.

H.M.S. *Teal* left for the Upper Yangtze on August 12th, Commander C. M. Butlin, D.S.C., has been appointed in temporary command of H.M.S. *Teal* to replace Commander Higgins, whose death occurred a short while ago.

Hongkong yesterday sweltered in heat. The temperature recorded by the Observatory at 1 p.m. being 82, which is the highest recorded so far this year. At 11 p.m. the thermometer at the Upper Peak Tram Station registered 86.

Mr. J. McMurray, who leaves for Home via Canada by the B.M.S. *Empress of Asia* on Thursday, on retirement from the post of Superintendent Engineer of the Indo-China S.N. Co. after 28 years service with the firm, will reside in Perthshire, Scotland.

Interviewed at the Savoy Hotel on July 12th, the hottest day of the year, Mr. G. de Meyer, a French visitor from Singapore, said to the *Daily Mail*: "Is this a heat wave? I am afraid I haven't noticed it yet." At the same time more than one Singaporean wore his whites and others were sorry they had left them behind. It was 85 in the shade.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has presented General Lu Hsiangting, his subordinate who is Tapan of Cheking, with a gift consisting of a trainload of ammunition (200,000 rounds in all) and 8,000 umbrellas for the use of General Lu's troops, presumably in connection with the threatened invasion of Marshal Sun's territory by the Canton Expeditionary Army. The "gift" was taken to Hangchow on August 8th, says the *N.C. Daily News*.

Mr. T. Hynes, Superintendent of the Mails Department of the Hongkong Post Office, departs from Hongkong for New Zealand to-morrow by the s.s. *Changley* on leave. He will be away for about ten months, and his many friends in the Colony hope to see him return to Hongkong at the expiration of his holiday fully restored to health and with renewed strength. For some months past, Mr. Hynes has not been in the best of health.

Among passengers embarking on July 16th at Marseilles in the P. & O. s.s. *Chania* was Sir Edgar Rees Jones, for Hongkong.

Sir Frederick James, who was formerly Colonial Secretary at Singapore and is now Governor of the Windward Islands, and Lady James have arrived in England.

Dr. V. K. Ting has been given full command of the 13th Chekiang Battalion, now stationed at Shanghai. This order comes from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang who hopes that it will help Dr. Ting considerably in his administration of the district.

The engagement is announced between Vernon Stevenson, elder son of Sir George Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., and Lady Maxwell, recently of Caracas, Federated Malay States, and Elizabeth Maud, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Orwin, of Oxford.

It is understood that Prince George, who joined in the gift of two beautiful quarto volumes of Ackermann's "History of Westminster Abbey" which have just been presented to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster by the King and Queen and their children, will autograph the gift on his return

FINAL TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIA—STILL BEHIND AT LUNCH INTERVAL.

GOOD BOWLING.

30,000 SPECTATORS PRESENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 16th.

There were 30,000 spectators present at the Oval to-day, when the fifth and final Test Match between England and Australia was resumed.

The weather was dull, but warm, and the wicket was good.

When stumps were drawn on Saturday, England had concluded their first innings for 280 runs; while Australia's score stood at 63 runs for the loss of four wickets.

At lunch time Australia had compiled 160 for the loss of 5 wickets, and were then 114 runs behind England's score, with 4 wickets to fall.

Yesterday, Woodfull and Collins continued their innings, on the resumption of play. Sixteen runs were scored in half an hour off Tate and Larwood. Rhodes relieved Larwood and, when the score was 84, Woodfull played on to his wicket from Rhodes, when his score was 35. Collins had scored 18 runs. Woodfull was at the wicket for 130 minutes and scored two fours (90 for 5 wickets).

LATER.

Later in the morning, the spectators increased to 30,000, and the gates were closed at 12.15.

There was a grim duel between Rhodes and Collins. The latter put up a most determined opposition, the partnership yielding 32 runs in an hour. Richardson was caught after a most brilliant and red-hot drive to mid-off, Collins going over and shaking hands with Geary (122 runs for 6 wickets).

Geary was merry and undaunted and was responsible for some hard hitting and frequent boundaries off all the bowlers. Collins had then been at the wicket for 2½ hours and Geary for 45 minutes.

At lunch time Australia's score was 160 for 6 wickets.

THE SCORES.

The scores are as under:—

ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS.

J. H. B. Hobbs, b Mailey	37
F. E. Woolley, b Mailey	18
E. Hendren, b Gregory	7
H. Sutcliffe, b Mailey	7
Mr. A. P. F. Chapman, c Oldfield, b Mailey	49
Mr. G. T. S. Stevens, c Andrews	17
W. Rhodes, c Oldfield, b Mailey	28
G. Geary, run out	9
M. W. Tate, b Gregory	23
H. Larwood, c Andrews, b Grimmett	0
Strudwick, not out	4
Extras	11
Total	280

BOWLING.

Geary took one wicket for 31 runs; Grimmett 2 for 74 runs; Mailey 6 for 138 runs; Macartney 0 for 18 runs; and Richardson 0 for 10 runs.

AUSTRALIA—1ST INNINGS.

W. Bardsley, c Strudwick, b Larwood	2
C. G. Macartney, b Stevens	25
C. H. Ponsford, run out	2
T. J. E. Andrews, b Larwood	3
W. M. Woodfull, b Rhodes	35
H. L. Collins, not out	33
A. J. Richardson, c Geary, b Rhodes	18
J. M. Gregory, not out	33
Extras	12
Total (for 6 wickets)	160

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LAWN TENNIS.

TILDEN BEATS VINCENT RICHARDS.

New York, August 15th.

Playing at Rye, near New York, W. Tilden beat Vincent Richards, thus winning the Southern New York State Championship by 4-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

Mrs. Mallory beat Miss Browne in the women's championship by 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

MISS WILLS.

On medical advice, Miss Helen Wills has decided not to defend her title in the national championships.

THE KITCHENER

"MYTH."

COFFIN BROUGHT FROM NORWAY.

NO BODY DISCOVERED THEREIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 16th.

A crowd gathered outside the Lambeth Coroner's Court this morning, where a coffin was lying, brought from Norway by Frank Power, and alleged by him to contain Kitchener's body. Power's articles in a Sunday paper, attacking the Admiralty in connection with Kitchener's fate, recently provoked a White Paper repudiating "myths" about the loss of the *Hampshire*.

The coffin from Norway arrived in London on Friday and was deposited in an undertaker's, where it was seized by Scotland Yard officers. It was removed to Lambeth Mortuary.

The proceedings this morning were of the most secret character. Shortly after the Coroner arrived, Sir Bernard Spilsbury drove up, followed later by a Scotland Yard motor-tender containing official photographers and detectives.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury's examination of the "remains" in the presence of the Chief Constable and Detective Superintendent of Scotland Yard lasted three quarters of an hour.

Reuter learns authoritatively that there was a coffin and shell inside a large case, but the shell was covered with copper; and there was no body therein.

The Home Office confirms that the packing case, opened at Lambeth, contained an empty coffin, which apparently was new, and had obviously never contained human remains.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE REBELLION NEAR DAMASCUS.

FRENCH TROOPS VICTORIOUS.

BEIRUT, August 16th.

Five thousand rebels, occupying the suburbs of Damascus have been completely dispersed. Life at Lebanon is recovering gradually its normal course, and it may be stated that the rebellion is thoroughly stopped.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MEXICAN INSURRECTION FRUSTRATED.

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES STOP IT IN TIME.

BIG CAPTURES MADE.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., August 16th.

The American authorities have arrested and imprisoned 150 men, mobilized three miles on this side of the Mexican frontier, under command of General Enrique Estrada, Mexican ex-Secretary of War, when on the point of making an insurgent descent on towns across the border.

The captured include Estrada and his staff. The authorities also seized quantities of arms, an armoured truck, two one-ton truck loads of ammunition and lorries for transporting the revolutionaries; also documents giving complete plans of their projected insurrection.

DR. LUTHER.

VISITING GERMAN SETTLEMENTS.

CARACAS, August 16th.

The German ex-Chancellor, Doctor Luther, visiting the chief German settlements in South America, has been the principal guest at many functions.

He also placed a wreath on Dolivar's tomb and visited President Gomez. He is now proceeding to Colombia.

TRAGIC NEWS FROM FAR EASTERN CABLE

KOREA.

DARING PLOTS DISCOVERED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, August 16th.

The Tokyo, in a message to the *Nichi Nichi*, states that several Koreans and Japanese have been arrested in connection with a plot to bomb Governor-General Saito during his visit to Kaikyū; also to blow up the Provincial Governor's Office.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

BRITISH COAL DISPUTE.

FEELING OF RESTRAINED OPTIMISM.

RUGBY, August 15th.

The forthcoming week is generally expected to see some developments in the coal situation and the tone of the speeches made by the miners' leaders during the last few days has given rise to a feeling of restrained optimism among the public.

Although it is likely that opinion will be divided and that certain cross currents will manifest themselves, it is expected that the meeting of Miners' Delegates which assembles to-morrow, will empower the men's leaders to negotiate within certain limits for the best terms available.

This does not necessarily mean that progress will then be straight-forward and smooth but, if the anticipated overtures eventuate, the Government will be prepared to arrange a fresh joint conference between the miners and owners and to keep in touch with the parties during the negotiations. Although obviously desiring a resumption of conversations, the men's leaders maintain their opposition to the eight-hours days, while the owners declare that the resumed negotiations could only succeed if the miners are prepared to face the economic facts of their industry.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.

FIRST STAGE OF THE CAPE-CAIRO ROUTE.

RUGBY, August 15th.

An experimental seaplane service which, with the assistance of the local East African Governments, is to be run between Khartoum and Kisumu, thus saving ten days in transport between Great Britain and East Africa, is due to begin next December.

The line covers fourteen-hundred miles of country in Sudan, Uganda and Kenya. Colony and is in reality the first link of the future Imperial Airway from Cairo to the Cape. The type of machine to be used is the De-Havilland 50, fitted with a Bristol Jupiter engine.

ALAN COBHAM'S GREAT FLIGHT.

100,000 GREET HIM AT MELBOURNE.

RUGBY, August 15th.

Mr. Alan Cobham completed his flight from London to Melbourne this afternoon. A great crowd, estimated at nearly 100,000 people, gave him an enthusiastic reception when he arrived, accompanied by an escort of 15 Australian aeroplanes. The British Air Secretary has sent him a telegram congratulating him on the successful completion of his outward journey and wishing him all success on his homeward flight from Australia to Britain.

A BUS TOUR.

INTERESTING PROPAGANDA TRIP.

RUGBY, August 15th.

One of London's new covered top omnibuses left London yesterday for the continent on an extensive tour through Leipzig, Budapest and other cities. The utility of the vehicles will be demonstrated to the municipal authorities en route.

POST MARKS.

REVENUE FROM ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON, August 15th.

As an economy measure the Post Office has entered into a contract estimated to produce £250,000 yearly, whereby advertisements relating to commerce, municipalities, hospitals and societies will be embodied in post marks placed on all letters.

FAR EASTERN CABLE

NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI'S CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

DENIAL ON BEHALF OF CHAPEI WATER WORKS COMPANY.

SHANGHAI, August 16th.

Officials of the Chapei Water Works Company have sent a letter to the *North China Daily News*, in reply to the latter's special article of the 13th instant, denying that the water tanks are only cleansed monthly and saying that an alum dosage is applied and the tanks cleaned, weekly.

The Company describe the newspaper's statements regarding "squeeze," etc., as criminal libel, and also say that to ascribe the whole responsibility for the mortality from cholera to them is anything but fair—the death-toll in the Settlement is also particularly great this year.

RECOVERY OF YOKOHAMA.

CAPACITY OF WAREHOUSES DOUBLED.

CONSTRUCTION TO BE FINISHED BY END OF THIS YEAR.

An interesting report outlining the progress of reconstruction at Yokohama since the earthquake disaster of September, 1923, has been received from the British Consulate-General at Yokohama, and is published in the "Board of Trade Journal."

As will be recalled, the principal damage to the harbour was the collapse of the wharves; the destruction of the pier, and the subsidence of the breakwater. Work was begun in October, 1923, and by March, 1925, wharves Nos. 1 to 13 were reconstructed, wharf No. 13 being made into a landing-stage. Not only were all the wharves made capable of mooring large ocean-going steamers, but Nos. 4, 9, 10 and 11 were taken 48 ft. further out, so that the width of the quays, formerly 360 ft., was increased to 408 ft. An area of 10,528 square yards was reclaimed, that available for landing goods being thus much greater than before the earthquake. Wharf No. 12 was taken 60 ft. further out. The reconstruction of the pier, begun in November, 1924, was prosecuted with all possible speed. The retaining wall at the landward end was completed by March, 1925, the pier proper by July, and the seaward terminal by October.

The former method of construction by hollow cast-iron pillars having resulted in buckling under the stress of the earthquake, in the reconstructed pier 7-in. round steel pillars were used, set in 6½ ft. steel screw piles. The work was entirely completed by the end of September, 1925, and, together with the restoration of the wharves, affords a great increase in capacity and facilities. Repair of the eastern breakwater was completed by March, 1924, and of the northern breakwater by May, 1924. The principal landing facilities consist of warehouses, sheds, landing wharves, cranes and railways. Of sheds on wharves Nos. 1 to 12, shed 4, which is at the principal wharf for large mail steamers, will be of two storeys, and will contain a waiting-room and passengers' inquiry office. Construction will be finished by the end of this year. The sheds on wharves Nos. 7, 8 and 12 will also be completed in 1925. Repairs and rebuilding of the other sheds are already completed. About 30 per cent. of the roads in the Customs enclosure have been reconstructed.

As the railway lines must necessarily await the completion of the roads, these have not yet been permanently restored. Upon completion of all the warehouses and sheds the area of these buildings, which was 900,000 square yards before the earthquake, will be increased to 376,550 square yards.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

PEOPLE RUSH INTO STREETS.

LONDON, August 15th.

At about five o'clock this morning an earthquake shock and subterranean rumblings for some seconds were felt at certain places.

Swaying buildings were experienced in Radnorshire, where people in one town rushed into the streets.

Shropshire, Somerset, Worcestershire, Berkshire and North London also felt the shock.

BALANCE OF RENT.

CASE IN THE SUMMARY COURT.

INDEBTEDNESS AND COUNTER-CLAIMS.

QUESTION OF GAS FITTINGS.

In the Summary Court yesterday afternoon, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood), Sze Luen, c/o Luen Kee Hong, No. 24, Cleverly Street, sued M. Albert Guetant, of the French Pastry, No. 22, Queen's Road Central, the sum of \$210, being, it was stated, balance of rent due in respect of No. 6, Kennedy Road, for the month of June.

M. Albert entered a counter-claim. He denied that he was indebted to plaintiff in the sum of \$210, and counter-claimed for this amount on the ground that this sum was expended by him for the benefit of plaintiff and at his request.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the plaintiff (Sze Luen) and Mr. L. D. Turner for M. Albert.

Evidence given in connection with the plaintiff's claim showed that Mr. Sze Luen was the landlord of No. 6, Kennedy Road, and that the house was let to M. Albert at a rental of \$400 per month. One month's rent was collected, but when a shroff went to collect the rent on a subsequent occasion he was given \$500, and an account from the Gas Company for \$210. This account, M. Albert claimed, was the sum he had expended from his own pocket in additional gas fittings, etc., and in giving this account with the \$500, he claimed this made up two months' rent due.

RECEIPT GIVEN.

The shroff who collected the rent stated that defendant was given a receipt discharging him of one month's rent, and he gave him a temporary discharge for the other month. Witness admitted that he gave a receipt which showed that the full amount for two months (\$500 cash and \$210 Gas Company's account) had been paid as rent.

In reply to Mr. Turner, who pointed out that the receipt in question had been altered in Chinese, witness said he did not alter the receipt, but had only written across the stamp to disfigure it, and also as a note of remembrance as to \$300 only having been paid. Witness further said he was aware M. Albert did not speak Chinese, or understand the characters. Witness could write his name in English and understood English numerals.

Witness further admitted that he was an authorised agent to give a discharge for rent paid, and had done so in this instance.

Mr. Turner: They are claiming for the balance of rent due, and this witness admits that there is no rent due.

Re-examined by Mr. Hind, witness said he received \$500 in cash and the Gas Co.'s account. A full receipt was given, but he classed it as a temporary discharge for the full amount, deciding to leave the matter of the \$210 gas account in abeyance for decision by the landlord.

PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

The plaintiff was called and said the last witness was employed as a shroff by Chan Ta Po, who had general instructions to look after and conduct the business affairs in connection with the rents of and repairs of houses for witness. It was through Chan Ta Po that the house was rented.

Plaintiff, in answer to Mr. Turner, said that the rent was \$400 a month, but he was responsible for all repairs, and installation of gas and electric fittings, etc., Chan Ta Po would see that necessary repairs were carried out, as he had received instructions to do so, but could not spend any money without consulting witness.

In reply to further questions, plaintiff said the agreement between him and defendant was that he (plaintiff) should supply electric gas and water fixtures in the house. This was done, and anything additional was for the tenant to supply.

He heard that defendant had had to put in additional fixtures, but he (plaintiff) as landlord had said that they had to do things by the agreement. Defendant did not speak to him about it before he put the account for \$210 for additional fixtures.

(Continued on next column.)

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK CLAIM.

TWIN CASE AGAINST GERMAN FIRM.

JUDGMENT UNDER CHINA AGREEMENT.

Before the Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal (First Division), sitting in London, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, succeeded in establishing their claim against Giesel & Co., G.M.V.H., incorporated under German law and registered by the German Consul-General at Shanghai, for Shanghai taels 7,107.82, together with interest thereon, representing moneys due on certain bills of exchange drawn by the debtors and discounted by the creditors.

The Tribunal, in an exhaustive judgment, said they had to decide the date upon which the creditors were entitled to have their claim in German marks converted into Shanghai taels. The Attorney-General of England had contended that British law did not prohibit the creditors from receiving such payment at the time when the debt became due in October, 1914. It had been laid down that in such actions in England for debts payable in a foreign currency, the debts must be converted into English currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date when the debt became due and payable (*In re British-American Continental Bank, Credit General Liegeois's Claim* [1922] 2 Ch. 589; and *Peyrae v. Wilkinson* and another [1904] 2 K.B. 166).

It was true that these decisions related only to cases in which an action had been brought in England for the recovery of damages calculated in, or of debts payable in, foreign currency, and that in such cases the amount of the claim for the purpose of being expressed in the judgment in English money must be converted into English currency. It having been agreed by both parties and Governments that English law was to be applied, the Tribunal were of opinion that the same principle under English law must apply in such a case as the present, where the sums due, according to the China Agreement, had to be converted into Shanghai currency. They therefore held that the proper date for ascertaining the rate of exchange for the purpose of converting the amount payable into Shanghai taels was the date on which the debt became payable, and, further, that the creditors were entitled to recover the amounts of the bills converted into Shanghai taels on the dates when the bills were dishonoured by non-acceptance. There would be no award as to costs.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SHROFF.

Chan Ta Po said he acted as agent for plaintiff in connection with the renting of No. 6, Kennedy Road.

Answering questions with regard to the collection of rent, witness said that when he was informed by his shroff regarding the \$500, and the Gas Co.'s account as being balance of the two months' rent, he refused to accept it as being payment of the full amount due. He told his rent collector to accept a cheque for \$500 and to take the Gas Co.'s account for \$210, to issue a receipt, and to write on the back "received \$300 only."

This, witness said, the shroff did, but he admitted that defendant did not understand Chinese, and that the receipt would appear to be for full amount.

Witness further said that while he told the shroff to write "received \$300 only" on the receipt, he did not instruct him either to write in English or Chinese.

Mr. Hind's case for the plaintiff was concluded shortly after this evidence.

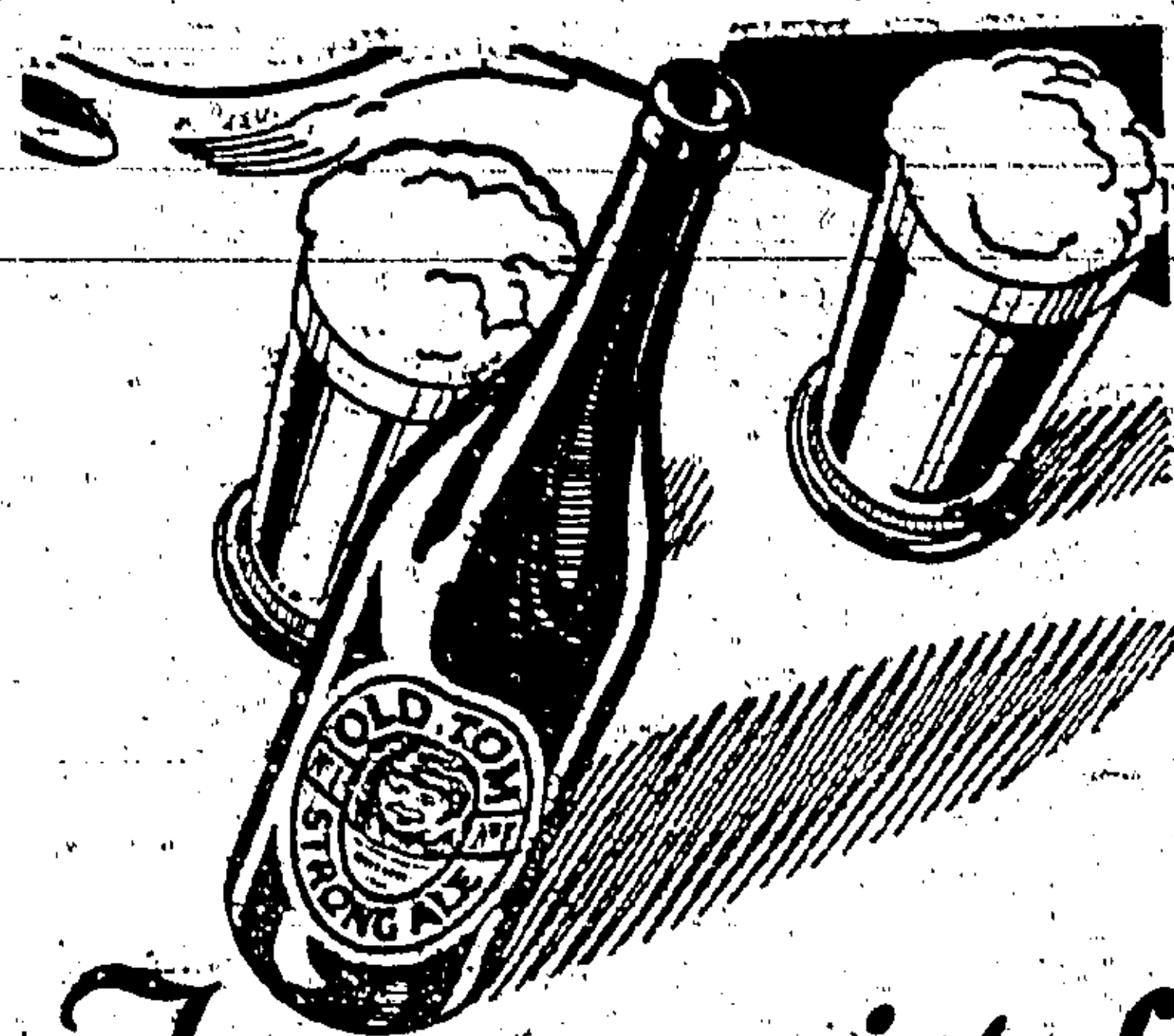
CASE TO GO ON.

Mr. Turner asked his Lordship whether, in view of the contradictory nature of the evidence for the plaintiff, he had a case to meet.

His Lordship said if he found there was no case for defendant to answer it would mean the withdrawal of the counter-claim. He was prepared to do this if defendant agreed.

After conferring with his client, Mr. Turner said that M. Albert refused to withdraw his counter-claim as he did not see why he should lose \$210.

In view of this, his Lordship adjourned the proceedings, setting aside Friday afternoon at three o'clock for the hearing of the case on the counter-claim.



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LOCAL BASEBALL.

FILIPINO STARS BEAT OUR CHAMPIONS.

South China, the local baseball champions, were blanked out in all nine innings in their meeting with the All Star Filipino visitors at the Happy Valley diamond yesterday afternoon.

The locals, however, gave a very good account of themselves in the field until the seventh inning when they made the greater number of their errors and let through eight men on seven hits.

Features of interest in the match were a home run hit to centre field by Rivera in the seventh inning; double play by South China between first, catcher and second in the fourth inning; six beautiful flies by Leung (South China) and two by Rivera (Stars).

When the visitors found the outfield hitting unsafe, they adopted low but fast drives, and this led to the discomfiture of the local men.

A record number of spectators watched the game.

The teams and score by inning were as under:—

SOUTH CHINA.		STARS.	
Shim	c.f.	Montalbo	r.f.
Yee	r.f.	Rivera	c.f.
Sing	2b.	Hugo	2b.
S. L. Lee	p.	Liboon	p.
Leung	1b.	Casimero	1b.
June	3b.	Bernales	3b.
S. S. Lee	c.	C. Platon	c.
T. China	1b.	Regis	1b.
Choy	a.s.	M. Platon	a.s.

Changes:—South China: K. Chinn, r.f.; Shim, p.; and S. L. Lee, c.f. Stars: Bertullo and Tombo, p.; Ylanan, 2b.; and Torbio, c.

Score:—

S. China... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Stars... 1 1 2 0 0 3 8 3 —18

Runs:—M. Platon, 4; Casimero and C. Platon, 3 each; Bernales and Ylanan, 2 each; Bertullo, Montalbo, Regis and Rivera, 1 each.
Hits:—South China, 3; Stars, 18.
Strike-outs:—Liboon, 3; Bertullo, 5; Tombo, 3.

Bases on balls:—S. L. Lee, 2; Tombo, 2.

Errors:—South China, 10; Stars, 1.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

The U.S.S. Helena will meet the visitors in the second match at 4.30 p.m. to-day.

LAWN TENNIS.

CHINESE B.C.'S NARROW WIN AT MACAO.

VILLA FRANCA AND FERNANDEZ "STARS."

There can be no doubt now that Macao is a tennis field worthy of Hongkong's very serious consideration. Two weeks ago they defeated a local Indian team in sensational style and over the week end, a strong Chinese team could only get the better of them by one match in a series of nine.

Villa Franca and Fernandez proved to be the "star" pair of the two sides and came off undefeated, beating Ng Sze Kwong and M. W. Lo in straight sets.

The detailed scores of the matches are as follows:—

as follows:—		
Ng Sze Kwong and M. W. Lo:		
beat A. H. de Mello and		
C. A. da Silva	6-3, 7-5	
beat R. M. Xavier and M.		
A. da Silva	6-2, 6-9	
lost to Villa Franca and		
Fernandez	1-6, 3-8	
Ho Ka Kau and Yew Man		
Tsun		
lost to A. H. de Mello and		
C. A. da Silva	7-5, 6-8,	
beat R. M. Xavier and M.		
A. da Silva	8-6, 6-2	
lost to Villa Franca and		
Fernandez	4-6, 0-3	
M. H. Lo and Lu Tak Cheuk:		
beat A. H. de Mello and		
C. A. da Silva	6-4, 10	
beat R. M. Xavier and M.		
A. da Silva	8-6, 6-2	
lost to Villa Franca and		
Fernandez	4-6, 0-3	

IRON AND STEEL IN THE FAR EAST.

MARKET CONDITIONS IN 1925.

In the past Japan has been a very important market for American iron and steel, states an American Commerce Report. The year 1925, however, registered a sharp loss of business with the Empire. Nearly all lines of iron and steel were represented in the 1925 shipments, but tinplate, which aggregated 29 per cent. of the total, and black steel sheets (28 per cent.) dominated. Nine per cent. of the Japanese receipts were rails and accessories, 8 per cent. was welded black pipe, 6 per cent. was wire rods, and 6 per cent. was scrap. Light rails made up close to one-half of the exports to Kwantung (leased territory). Russia in Asia took a couple hundred tons of American car wheels and axles.

One one-third of the consignments to China was tinplate, another third was heavy rails, and the remainder was made up of a great variety of products, prominent among which were scrap, galvanized sheets, and rail accessories. Scrap and tinplate constituted the bulk of the material destined for Hongkong.

More than one-third of the exports to British India was tinplate, nearly one-third was galvanized sheets, and nearly one-fifth was casing and oil line pipe. The Straits Settlements took mostly galvanized sheets and tinplate, and the trade with the other British East Indies was virtually all in tinplate.

CHINESE MEDICINES.

A SERIOUS HANDICAP TO ARCHAEOLOGY.

"DRAGON BONES."

China is the despair of the archaeologist for many reasons, but principally because the Chinese eat their fossil remains instead of putting them in museums. To the Western reader this may seem a strange diet, but in China fossil bones and teeth, particularly teeth, are reputed to possess first-rate therapeutic qualities, and in consequence are in constant demand by the ailing. A very popular drug is compounded of the bones and teeth of fossils ground into fine powder. The fact that they are so crushed, as well as eaten, provides the archaeologist with another grievance.

These drugs are supposed to be particularly beneficial for liver complaints, incipient insanity, and the presence of obnoxious fluids in the stomach. They are known by the name of dragon bones and dragon teeth, and some time ago it seemed to Sinologists that probably

they might shed some light on the dragon in Chinese art and folk-lore. The Chinese dragon is a creature of poly-genetic nature, with the body and limbs of a crocodile, the head of a lion, and the horns of a deer—if anything, an extinct reptile. As with almost everything in this country he is poles apart from his Western prototype, being a very benevolent beast with omnipotent powers in controlling angry rivers and giving fertility to the soil.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

But there is nothing of the reptile in the remains that are so religiously eaten by the Chinese. These are pure mammalian, and the fact is established by Mr. Walter Grainger, the chief paleontologist in the Central Asiatic Expedition, who has employed the winter intervals between Mongolian trips for the last few years in following clues to the source of supply. For a time he was baffled by the non-committal answers of the city medicine men, and even when he had traced the raw material to the wholesale markets he was put off by the suspicious dealers. Eventually his quest was rewarded, with the help of a British Consul, Mr. Langdon Smith, who formerly held a post in the Yangtze provinces.

The trail took Mr. Grainger to the province of Szechwan, where he found a very lively industry prospering in the eastern villages. Here the chief occupation of the inhabitants was found to be the "excavation" of fossils from caves formed by the dissolving action of water on the limestone of overhanging mountain ridges. The fossil resources of the caves seemed inexhaustible; yet they had been worked for hundreds of years, supplying the great medicine markets in the Yangtze valley with the material used in prescribing for the maladies of a teeming people.

The price of dragon bones last winter was fairly high, but by offering a little more than their commercial value Mr. Grainger obtained enough specimens to enable him to pursue a winter's study. He identified a stegodon (an animal halfway between an elephant and a mastodon that became extinct with early man), a rhinoceros, a giant deer, a tapir, a lion, and many smaller carnivorous animals. Only one complete skeleton was offered him, the remains of a big bison, similar to those now found in Indo-China. These were the dragon bones of China, so called apparently because they represented fauna not met with in life in the producing regions.

FAMILY SECRETS.

Most of the compounds made up by the Chinese doctors and pharmacists are jealously guarded family secrets. They are passed down from generation to generation, and their possession is sufficient guarantee of professional proficiency. No Royal College or State examination is required to enable a doctor to set up a practice. Neither does the pharmacist require a passport to ply his trade. Chinese drugs are not of any constant strength, and small errors in compounding, therefore, do not cause much inconvenience. The pharmacists, in fact, are notoriously careless.

A SCORPION PIE.

There is a classic story of one such Shanghai worthy who maintained a bakery in his pharmacy. A magistrate in the Mixed Court sent to him for a meat pie to eat during a long session. The pie duly appeared, but it was found to contain a trio of scorpions. The dish was intended for a patient suffering from a serious illness, but the prescription had been mixed up with the order from the magistrate for a less noxious party. A scorpion pie might seem a weird remedy for any complaint, but many other Chinese prescriptions are equally hair-raising. The following ingredients were contained in a recent medical compound: Wool lice shells, elephants' teeth, orange peel, a red fungus growth from the root of a tree, bamboo leaf, bats' spines, fragrant root (*Angelica refracta*).

Because of these singular remedies it is the fashion to disparage Chinese medicine and the resources of the Chinese pharmacopoeia. But there are many native cures that deserve scientific attention. This is now being accorded, particularly by the Rockefeller Foundation, which has long been engaged in exploring the mysteries of the vegetable and mineral compounds prescribed since time immemorial by the Chinese medical body. The Chinese have a forty-centuries-old experience behind these remedies, and certain of them are sufficiently successful to warrant respect. *Manchester Guardian*.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE.



Across.

- Shack.
- Composer.
- Space.
- Dash.
- Relating to healing.
- Pointed as a cross.
- Varnish.
- Hoarfrost.
- Hansom.
- Assembled.
- Number.
- Applaud.
- Goddess of Corn.
- Spanish wine.
- Fete.
- Disposition.
- Purchasers allowance.
- Public school.
- Peel.
- Shut in.
- Character.
- Mineral.
- Fish.
- Gained.
- Edges.
- Burdened.
- Footwear.
- Watered silk fabric.
- Storm.
- That which is lent.
- Trip.
- Indian province.
- Fish-hawk.

Down.

- Bag for small articles.
- Composed "Rule Britannia."
- Born.
- Mineral.
- Achilles' "sore point."
- Aged.
- Couple.
- Eggs.
- Plaster.
- Full supply.
- Mountain range.
- Several.
- Companion.
- So be it.
- Agitated.
- Father.
- Social division.
- Sedate.
- Royal house.
- Rest.
- Fondle.
- Games.
- Quiver.
- No place.
- Principles.
- Tune.
- Flesh.
- Peruvian falcon.
- Famous battlefield.
- Biblical City.
- Russian river.
- Snares.
- Urges.
- Horse.
- Grimace.

The Solution will appear in the Daily Press on Thursday.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHEFOO HARBOUR. WORKS RESULT IN TRAFFIC DEVELOPMENT.

The breakwater having been completed in December, 1920, and the mole in December, 1921, it devolved on the Chefoo Harbour Improvement Commission to develop these adjuncts of the harbour in the fullest possible measure, says the Chefoo Customs report for 1925. To secure roads of approach to the mole and land for the Commission's purposes was the first necessity. Great difficulties were experienced in bringing these questions to a successful issue. Negotiations with Chinese landowners, who had not been slow in realising that sooner or later the Commission would have pay dearly for the omission in previous years to secure land and approaches to the mole, lasted until August. The Commission, finally secured some 38 acres of land below high-water level to the westwards of and adjoining the base of the mole and a 60-ft. wide road leading to the main street, which besides the existing road leading to the boat harbour, will meet all requirements. The majority of the commercial element at this port having expressed itself in favour of the erection of storage godowns on the mole quay, light steel sheds of the removable type, and measuring 400 feet in length by 60 feet in width, were ordered.

The Commission is furthermore committed, from resolutions passed at various meetings, to establish a system of transportation of goods to and from the mole

godowns by means of trucks running on the existing rails; to construct roads of approach to the main street and to the boat harbour; to construct a seawall at the base of the mole on the northern boundary of its recently acquired property; to reclaim this property by filling it to the level of the mole surface and to construct thereon sheds for trucks, workshop, etc.; to culvert to the sea the creek which empties itself at the base of the mole; and, finally, when all these works have been completed, to open the mole to traffic.

Other improvements to the harbour, now in course of completion or to be undertaken, are the dredging of the North Tai Ping Wan to a sufficient depth to allow cargo-boats to work at all stages of the tide, and the dredging of the approaches to the jetty and to the mole quay, the latter to a 25-ft. depth to permit of the successful berthing of deep-draught ocean steamers at the quay.

The tug purchased at the beginning of the year from the Haiho Conservancy is justifying its existence by assisting deep-draught steamers to their berths and by towing and salvage when needed for these purposes. A Priestman grab-dredger, self-propelling, fitted with hopper doors, was also purchased during the year and is doing as well as can be expected considering the difficult nature of the soil in the harbour. The appointment this year of a berthing pilot is not only of great material assistance in the berthing of ocean steamers, but also of great moral value for insurance purposes. Thanks, in a great measure, to all these harbour facilities, a direct ocean-steamers traffic is developing favourably.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (CHINA), LTD.

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FOR
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Specially prepared to meet Local Soil Requirements

ALSO
"CRESCENT" NEUTRAL SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
(Analysing 25.75 per cent. ammonia)

AND
"CRESCENT" BONE FLOUR
(Analysing 60 per cent. phosphate.)

ON SALE AT
Messrs. GRACA & Co., THE SUN Co., Ltd.,
THE WING-ON Co., Ltd.



Cuticura Soap Shampoos Keep The Scalp Healthy

Regular shampoos with a soda of Cuticura Soap and hot water, preceded by light applications of Cuticura Ointment, are most effective. They do much to cleanse the scalp of dandruff, allay irritation, stimulate circulation and promote the healthy condition necessary to a luxuriant growth of hair.

Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold throughout the world. *Bureau of Cuticura, New York, U.S.A.*

Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.



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Are you feeling out-of-sorts? Is your appetite poor and your digestion disordered? Have you lost your energy, your interest and your bright, cheerful disposition.

If that is so, see what Beecham's Pills will do for you.

By taking this famous family remedy "you will feel as different again."

It will put your digestive organs right. It will clear out of your system the waste and poisonous matter that has been allowed to accumulate. It will stimulate, invigorate and tone up your whole physical and nervous system.

BEECHAM'S PILLS



THERE'S A
LONG LONG TRAIL

of
Bugs, Fleas,
Flies, Beetles,
Mosquitoes,
etc.,
all killed by

KEATING'S

BRITISH
MADE

DOLLAR LINER'S ARRIVAL.

"WHO'S WHO" ON THE
"PRESIDENT HAYES."

PASSENGERS FOR HONGKONG.

The s.s. *President Hayes*, on her ninth voyage in the service of the 'Round the World,' via the Dollar Line, arrived at Hongkong yesterday morning, bringing a passenger list which taxed the vessel's cabins close to capacity, there being 19 first class passengers for Hongkong and 50 in transit, in addition to 104 steerage for Hongkong and 45 in transit—also having on board 1,800 tons of general cargo for Hongkong discharge, and 155 sacks of U.S. and Chinese Mail.

The popular liner will be again taxed to capacity when it clears from Hongkong to-day for Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston, New York via Manila, Singapore and Suez.

Included in the passengers which the *President Hayes* brought to Hongkong were:—

Mr. J. H. Suckling, General Manager for the Shanghai and Hongkong Hotels, at Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Ross, Mr. Ross is Manager of the Firm of Lever Bros., Ltd., Hongkong.

Miss Helen Fox Yates, popular young writer from the United States whose fame is spreading rapidly to the Orient. Miss Yates has been connected with the *China Press* at Shanghai, and intends to stay several weeks in Hongkong before proceeding on her tour of the World.

Mr. B. C. Lee connected with the Bank of Canton Ltd., Hongkong.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Carruthers, Y.M.C.A. Mr. McMichan is Export Manager for the New Home Sewing Machine Co., New York. He is combining business with pleasure.

Mr. Clark of Newcastle, Australia, accompanied by Mrs. Clark. Mr. Clark is retired and is availing himself of Hongkong's climate for a few weeks pleasant vacationing.

Mr. Reynold Cobbold, Lieutenant in the British Army.

The Misses Deck and Miss Kathleen Grant of Sydney, Australia, who come to see the sights of Hongkong.

Mr. Henri Laffond of Lyons, France, retired.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Hunnux and son George. Mr. Hunnux is General Passenger Agent for The American Express Co. at Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake Middleton, from Charleston, B.C. Mr. Blake is going to Palembang, Sumatra, as Field Supervisor for one of the large oil companies located there.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank William Parkett of Fresno, Calif. Mr. Parkett is Vice-President and General Manager for a large theatrical company of that City.

Mr. James Douglas, contractor of Portland, Oregon. Mr. Douglas is accompanied by his wife.

Pleasant weather was experienced all the way with the exception of August 15th, when the *Pres. Hayes*, known as the good weather ship, ran into the tail end of a typhoon. This was the first rough day the *Pres. Hayes* had experienced in five months, and her schedule includes all waters of the Globe.

THE C.P.R. STEAMERS.

ORDER FOR FREIGHTERS PLACED WITH BRITISH YARDS.

Prior to leaving England for Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of France*, Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (as already announced briefly in the *Daily Press*), announced that he had placed contracts with British yards for three of the five freighters which are to assist in maintaining the company's London-Montreal service.

The vessels, which will each be of 10,000 tons, will be built by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd., of the Clyde.

Messrs. William Denny and Bros., Ltd., of Dumbarton and Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., of Wallsend-on-Tyne.

They are to be completed in a year. The two new passenger vessels, which, as already announced, are to be built by Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., will not be ready for service until the spring of 1927.

The contracts for the remaining two freighters have been left in abeyance, but Mr. Beatty said that this was no indication that they would not be placed in England.

OBSOLETE TONNAGE.

Speaking generally, Mr. Beatty said, "I think that both the shipbuilding and the shipping business has reached its lowest ebb, for while in relation to the former the industry must necessarily depend upon the needs of owners who are dependent upon the condition of trade, a great deal of the tonnage at present sailing the ocean is becoming obsolete, and will have to be replaced within the next few years. That alone will give a much required impetus to the shipping industry."

With regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's replacement, Mr. Beatty said that they would withdraw ships in rotation as they became unfit for the North Atlantic trade, and that would provide the possibility of further work in the future for British yards.

Questioned with regard to the industrial situation in this country, Mr. Beatty remarked that as soon as we could leave the mining situation behind there would be ample grounds for hoping that there would follow a period of considerable prosperity. The solution of the coal dispute was, in fact, essential to any advance in business, as it was a key industry.

SHIPPING NEWS.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

LOW FREIGHT RECORDED.

Although tonnage was shown to have improved, the shipping statement for yesterday showed that freight was again exceedingly poor, having decreased to a very low ebb. Altogether, the freight for and not for Hongkong did not come to two thousand tons; while cargo for ports beyond was exceptionally low, amounting only to 55 tons. Cargo for this port was much smaller than usual, although low freights have been ruling for the past week or so. The three British vessels to arrive showed the greatest percentage of tonnage and also brought two thirds of the cargo for Hongkong. Tonnage figures were:—

Total: 13,583 tons (British vessels, 11,693 tons; other nationalities, 6,890 tons).

CARGO ENTERED.

(For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.)

For Hongkong	1,636 tons
For ports beyond	55 "
Total	1,691 "

(For the previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Sunday.)

For Hongkong	11,168 tons
For ports beyond	5,359 "
Total	16,527 "

Of the cargo for Hongkong, the British arrivals brought 1,023 tons, the best entry being 520 tons. Of the remaining 613 tons brought by vessels of other nationalities, the one vessel brought 425 tons and one 180 tons. The only freight for ports beyond was carried by a British liner.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

Empress of Asia (British) from Manila, with 103 tons of general cargo, mail and 55 tons for ports beyond.

Yingchow (British) from Shanghai and Amoy with 320 tons of general cargo and mail.

Szechow (British) from Shanghai and Amoy with 400 tons of general cargo and mail.

Korea Maru (Japanese) from San Francisco and Shanghai with 425 tons of general cargo and mail.

Chung Hing (Chinese) from Kwangchow with 180 tons of general cargo and mail.

Sui Yik (Chinese) from Sha U Chung (two trips) with 14 tons and two tons of general cargo.

Tak Hing (Chinese) from Nam Tau (two trips) with three tons and two tons of vegetables.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for inclusion in the above returns, were:—

New Mathilde (British) from Haiphong with 340 tons of general cargo.

City of Wellington (British) from Hamburg and Singapore with 800 tons of general cargo and 8,000 tons for ports beyond.

President Hayes (American) from Boston and Shanghai with 1,500 tons of general cargo, mail and 5,000 tons for ports beyond.

Song Bo (French) from Haiphong with 114 tons of general cargo and mail.

RIVER LEVELS.

Bulletin from
**BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS
OF KWANGTUNG.**

Waterlevels (in English Feet) at 8 a.m. 1926.

Place of Observation.	Highest W. Level recorded.	Lowest W. Level recorded.	W.L. Aug. 13	W.L. Aug. 14
West River at Shingling.	+41.0	0	+15.5	+15.5
North River at Teiingyuen.	+23.7	0	+5.6	Falling
North River at Saman.	+27.3	-5.0	+8.72	+8.56
East River at Shuklung.	+15.2	-3	+2.6	+2.5

COVER

THE RISK OF

TYPHOID

AND

CHOLERA

WITH

GILMANS.

THE

"OCEAN" COMPREHENSIVE POLICY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COL. MONTAGU-BATES' CAREER.

POPULARITY OF THE CHINA STATION.

Lieut-Colonel Francis S. Montagu-Bates, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., East Surrey Regiment, commanding the 1st Battalion, Hongkong, was promoted brevet colonel from July 1st. Colonel Montagu-Bates, writes a correspondent of the *China Express & Telegraph*, began his service in Lumsden's Corps, an irregular corps, which came into existence during the South African War, and did splendid service, getting his commission from trooper in 1900. While with Lumsden's Corps and the East Surreys in South Africa he did some hard riding and fighting and earned the Queen's Medal with four clasps, and afterwards served with the South African Constabulary. In the late war he was adjutant of the 1st Battalion, served on the staff and commanded a brigade in Salonika, his experiences extending over the fighting in France and Belgium, 1914-15. Greek Macedonia, Serbia, European Turkey, Islands of the Aegean Sea, Egypt and Russia.

The troopship season of 1926-27 will open on September 21st next with the departure of troops from Southampton for various Eastern garrisons.

Lieut-Commander A. S. Hutchinson will join the *Tigania*, Hongkong, in the first week of September and take over command of a submarine of the Fourth Flotilla. Lieut-Commander Hutchinson joined the service in 1914, and in the early part of the late war was a midshipman of the ill-fated *Queen Mary*, sunk at Jutland. He was latterly serving with the battleship *Centurion*, Reserve Fleet, Portsmouth.

Among civilian appointments under the Admiralty is notified that of Mr. A. H. Stookes, first-class draughtsman, Constructive Department, Hongkong Yard.

It is easy to understand, says the *Naval and Military Gazette*, why the China Station is so popular with young naval officers. It seems to promise possibilities of adventure which other foreign stations lack. Only those who know Hongkong can realise what a fine city it really is, despite its depressing climate. There is good sport to be had on the China Station, although in this respect the East India Station probably has a great deal more to offer. But, as we have said, it is to spirit of adventure that China really appeals. Gun-running and slavediving in the Persian Gulf have shrunk to very negligible dimensions these days, although doubtless always prepared to break out actively again if given the opportunity. But when a man joins the Yangtze or West River Patrol he knows pretty well that life is not going to be very dull. There is plenty to be done, and plenty to do in looking for it.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship "CITY OF WELLINGTON" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 23rd August, 1926, will be subject to Beant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before 31st August, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

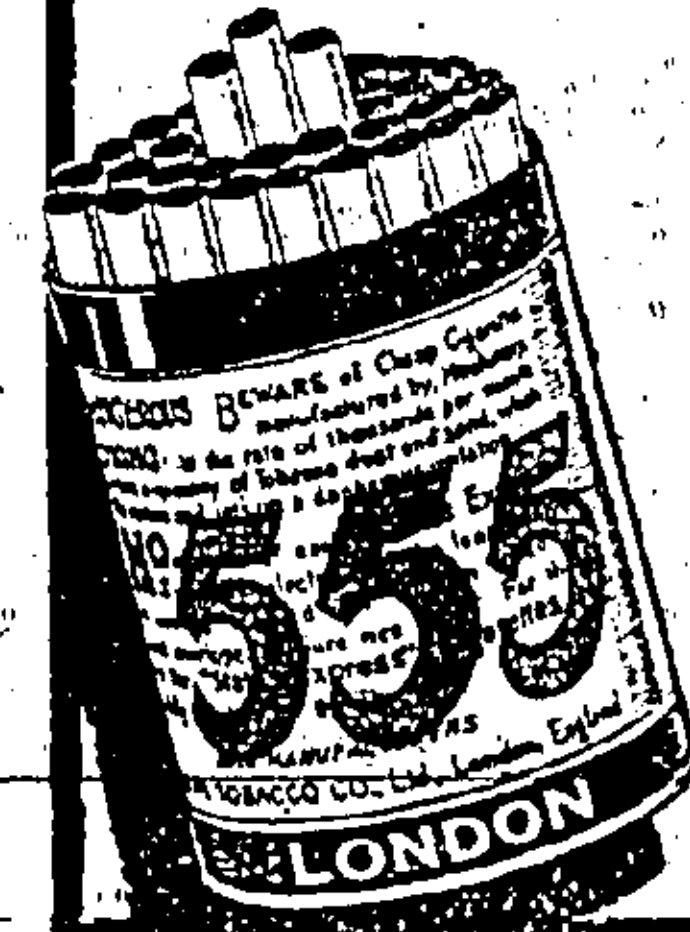
No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1926. [3846]



Two professions One smoke

A friendly rivalry has always existed between the two services, yet one thing is common to both—
They always insist on



STATE EXPRESS

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

555

Ardath Tobacco Co. Ltd., London.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 16th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.42	29.49	29.49
Temperature	91	82	91
Humidity	73	90	62
Wind Direction	W	WNW	W
Force	3	1	2
Weather	C	BM	O
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 16th ... 91

Lowest open-air Temperature on 16th ... 83

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1926. [3846]

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 17th to 23rd, 1926.

High Water.			Low Water.		
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time.	Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time.
Tues.	17	h. m. ft. in.	Tues.	17	h. m. ft. in.
Wed.	18	h. m. ft. in.	Wed.	18	h. m. ft. in.
Thur.	19	h. m. ft. in.	Thur.	19	h. m. ft. in.
Fri.	20	h. m. ft. in.	Fri.	20	h. m. ft. in.
Satur.	21	h. m. ft. in.	Satur.	21	h. m. ft. in.
Sun.	22	h. m. ft. in.	Sun.	22	h. m. ft. in.
Mon.	23	h. m. ft. in.	Mon.	23	h. m. ft. in.

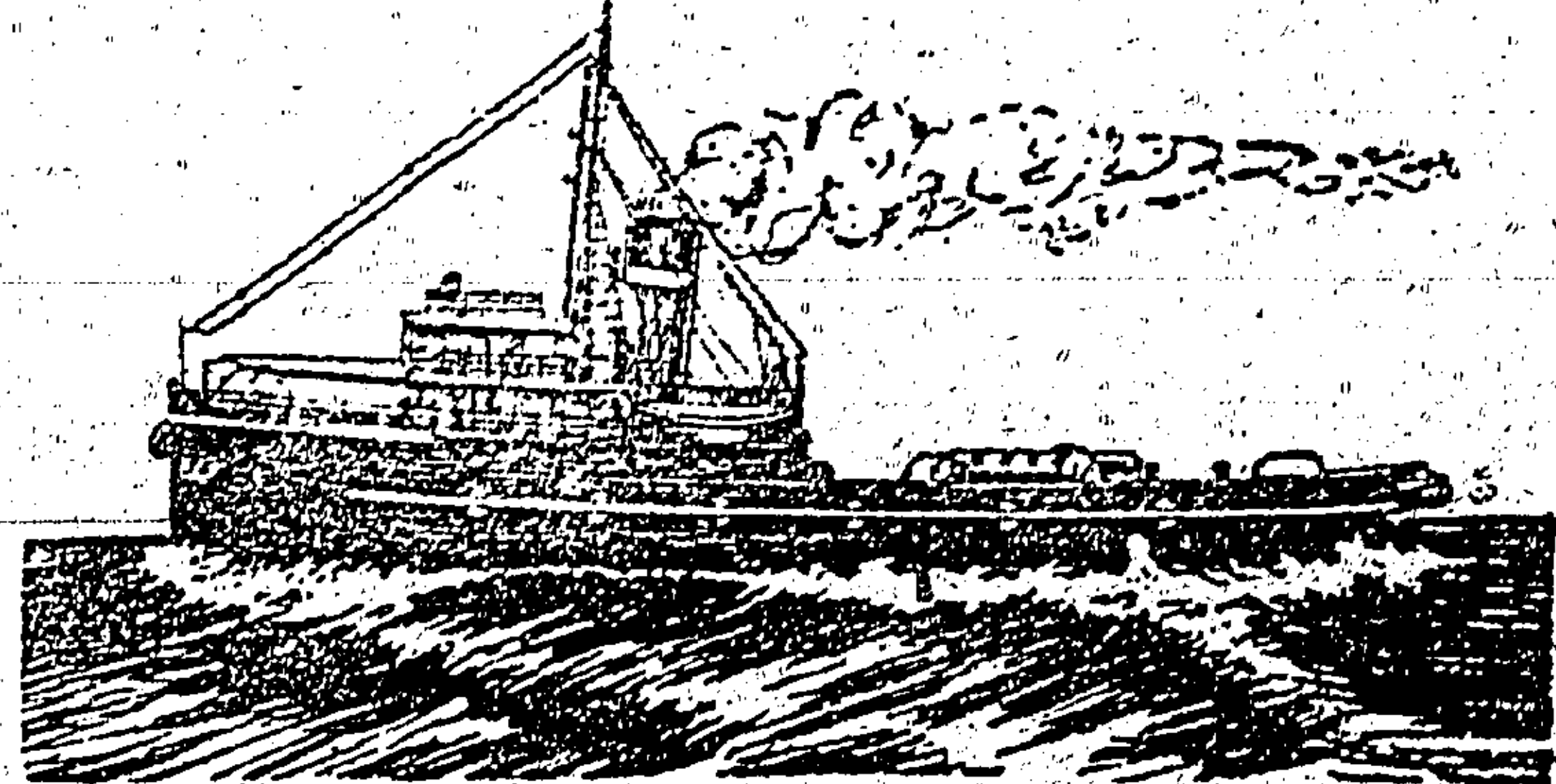
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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer.

"Henry Reswick"

Built, engined and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 168' B.T., Breadth 24' (m), Depth 12' (m), L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven centrifugal pumps, air row presser, winches, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

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BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

(ANDREW WHEAT & Co., London.)

Sailings from Hongkong

M.V. "SPRINGBANK" ... Via Suez Canal 30th September.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

"CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... From Hongkong 5th September.
For Marseilles, Havre, London and Hamburg.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £33. 2nd Class £20.

"B" 1st Class £20. 2nd Class £13.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

STEAMERS

From Hongkong

October.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Uninde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Monrovia, Accra, Lagos, London, Bay, Walvis Bay, and Malagascor.

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Sailings from Singapore on 8th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

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PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... Leaves Hongkong 5th Sept., 1926

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... 3rd Oct., 1926

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

Telegrams: Furnessprince.

King's Building.

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HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

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Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

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North-Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 23rd August.
S.S. "OUDERKERK" ... 20th September.
S.S. "SIMALOE" ... 18th October.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "ZOSMA" ... 4th September.
S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 2nd October.
S.S. "OUDERKERK" ... 30th October.All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

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Agents.

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**P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FORSTRAITS, JAYA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Aug., Noon	Port Sudan, Marr., Casablanca, Ldon. & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	4th Sept., Noon	Marseilles and London.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	10th Sept.	Mrs., Ldon., Hamb., Rdam. Antw. & Hull.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	13th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,125	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	9,097	23rd Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"KHIVA"	9,135	25th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	5th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	19th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TAKADA"	6,349	8th Sept.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SANTHA"	7,754	12th Sept.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	20th Sept.	do.
"TALAMBA"	9,019	28th Sept.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,941	3rd Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TANDA"	6,956	27th August	Manila, Cagayan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th Oct.	do.

*Calls at Kolambagan.
Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The E. & A.S.E. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hoio, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durbin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	17th Aug., 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug., 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SANTHA"	7,754	23rd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,006	28th Aug.	Yokohama only.
"NELLORE"	6,863	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	9,019	10th Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"SHIRALA"	7,941	13th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NANTA"	7,021	28th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	16th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,125	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	30th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,135	18th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	9,097	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	16th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,918	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,959	8th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft x 2 ft x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

Ag'ts. C.A.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIYANG ... Capt. W. S. Turbutt ... Tuesday, 17th August, at Noon

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Fagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAIHONG" and "HAIHONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,

LIMITED.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 17th Aug.	4 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 18th Aug.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 18th Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 21st Aug.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 22nd Aug.	6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 22nd Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 24th Aug.	6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 24th Aug.	3 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 26th Aug.	6 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 26th Aug.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 26th Aug.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 28th Aug.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 29th Aug.	6 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,

Via MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due Hongkong ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	1st Port	18th August, Noon
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	8th October	16th October
TAIPING	9th November	17th November

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone: Central 36.

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... on or about 19th August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

From Hongkong.

S.S. "FIUME L" ... on or about 4th September.

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... on or about 5th October.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hongkong.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... on or about 7th September.

S.S. "FIUME L" ... on or about 30th September.

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... on or about 30th October.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st August.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta 30th Sept.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Telephone: Central 1030.

[17]

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "DEUCALION"	...	Via Suez Canal	27th August.
S.S. "ANTILLOCHUS"	...	Via Suez Canal	10th September.
S.S. "CITY OF HYANVILLE"	...	Via Suez Canal	24th September.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, on THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. CANTON.

[21]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
JAPAN	Mitsushima Maru	17th Aug.
SAIGON	Anapome	17th Aug.
SHANGHAI	General Matsinger	18th Aug.
SHANGHAI	Kut Sang	18th Aug.
STRAITS	Pres. McKinley	18th Aug.
MANILA	Pres. Cleveland	18th Aug.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Malwa	18th Aug.
EUROPE via Suez (letters & papers, London, 10th July, & parcels 10th July)		
ATLANTIC AND MANILA	Tango Maru	20th Aug.
AMERICA	Kitama Maru	23rd Aug.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Emp. of Canada	23rd Aug.
EUROPE	Fushimi Maru	23rd Aug.
STRAITS	St. Albans	24th Aug.
JAPAN		24th Aug.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA		24th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Amoy	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai & Japan	Amoy	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Samarang & Sourabaya	Cherbon Maru	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Kohoku Maru	5.00 P.M.
Formosa	Song Bo	5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow & Haiphong		

Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday 18th, 30th August	Mitsushima Maru	Reg. 8.45 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday 18th, 30th August	Changle	Reg. 9.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Seigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Suez, due Suez, 18th Sept.	General Matsinger	Reg. 1.45 P.M. 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & S. America, due Suez, 18th Sept.	Pres. McKinley	Reg. 3.40 P.M. 4.15 P.M.
Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria B.C., 18th Sept.		Letters 5.00 P.M.

Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & S. America, due Suez, 18th Sept.	Emp. of Asia	Reg. 9.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Malwa	Reg. 2.30 P.M. 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Cleveland	Reg. 1.45 P.M. 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Suez, due Suez, 18th Sept.	Kaiton	Reg. 1.45 P.M. 2.30 P.M.

Japan	Tango Maru	Reg. 8.45 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
Formosa	Pembroke Maru	Reg. 1.45 P.M. 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Kaiton	Reg. 1.45 P.M. 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Suiyang	Reg. 5.00 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kaiton Maru	Reg. 2.30 P.M. 3.00 P.M.
Amoy	Sesochuan	Reg. 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & S. America, due Suez, 18th Sept.	Korea Maru	Reg. 9.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & S. America, due Suez, 18th Sept.	Kitama Maru	Reg. 1.45 P.M. 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & S. America, due Suez, 18th Sept.	Amoy	Reg. 1.45 P.M. 2.30 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling\$4,500,000
Silver\$27,000,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors\$30,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD,
Chairman.

Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG,
Deputy Chairman.

W. H. Bell, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
A. H. Compton, Esq., T. G. Wall, Esq.,
W. L. Patterson, Esq., H. F. White, Esq.,
J. M. Young, Esq.,
Chief Manager:
A. H. BARLOW, Esq.

Branches:—

Amoy, Hongkong, Penang,
Bangkok, Harbin, Rangoon,
Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai,
Bombay, Ipoh, Saigon,
Calcutta, Johore, Sam,
Canton, Kuala Lumpur,
Chefoo, London, Singapore,
Colon, Lyons, Sourabaya,
Dairen, Manila, Tientsin,
Fookchow, Nagasaki, Tokyo,
Haiphong, Hankow, Peking,
Hankow, New York, Yokohama,
Harbin, Peking, Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in Local
CURRENCY and Fixed Deposits re-
ceived for one year or shorter
periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and
STERLING on terms which will be
quoted on application.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1926. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank
is conducted by the HONG-
KONG & SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION. Rules may
be obtained on application.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. BARLOW, Esq.,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1926. [2]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office:
20, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital, Frs. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital, Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund, Frs. 68,667,253.54

Branches:—

Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry,
Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon,
Canton, Mengtze, Shanghai,
Dairen, Noumea, Singapore,
Fort Bayard, Papeete, Tientsin,
Haiphong, Peking, Yunnan,
Hankow, Peking, Yunnan.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National
d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit
Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et
des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel
et Commercial; Société Générale.
In New York: J. P. Morgan &
Co.; French-American Bank-
ing Corporation; Guaranty Trust
Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits accord-
ing to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: HONGKONG.
10, Des Vaux Road Central.

Authorized Capital\$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital\$5,000,000
Reserve Fund\$1,200,000

Branches and Agencies:

Canton, Osaka, Haiphong,
London, Singapore, Batavia,
Seattle, Melbourne, Kowloon,
Nagasaki, Calcutta, New York,
Canton, Saigon, Kobe,
Manila, San Francisco, Peking,
Bombay, Taipei, Rangoon,
Shanghai, Tokyo, Sourabaya,
Paris, Penang, Semarang,
Soolulu.

Correspondents in all principal
cities of the world.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securi-
ties.
Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.
Kai Tong Po,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1926.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Established 1912.

Authorized Capital\$1,200,000
Paid-up Capital\$1,082,925
Silver Reserve Fund \$ 700,000

Branches:—CANTON, SHANGHAI, HAR-
KOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW
YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

Correspondents in all Principal
Cities of the World.
London Bankers:—The LLOYDS
BANK, LIMITED.
Every description of banking busi-
ness transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes in various
sizes to be let from \$5.00 to \$40.00
yearly.
LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.
[37]

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

August 16th, 1926.

On LONDON:—

Telegraphic Transfer2 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand2 1/2 1/2

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight2 1/2

Bank Bills, at 4 months sight2 1/2

Bank Bills, at 6 months sight2 1/2

On PARIS:—

Bank Bills, on demand1,820 nom.

Credits, 4 months sight52

On NEW YORK:—

Bank Bills, on demand52

Credits, at 60 days sight52

On BOMBAY:—

Telegraphic Transfer143

Bank Bills, on demand143

On CALCUTTA:—

Telegraphic Transfer143

Bank Bills, on demand143

On SHANGHAI:—

Bank Bills, at sight109 1/2

Private, 30 days sight109 1/2

On YOKOHAMA:—On demand109 1/2

On MANILA:—On demand109 1/2

On SINGAPORE:—On demand9 1/2

On BATAVIA:—On demand129

On HANKOW:—On demandnom.

On SAIGON:—On demandnom.

On BANGKOK:—On demand53 1/2

SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate \$3.01

Gold, 100 fine, per unit25 11/16

BAR SILVER, per oz.25 11/16

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London,
E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital£1,050,000
Reserve Fund£1,350,000

Branches:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND
and
MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches:

Bangkok, Kandy, Penang,
Batavia, Karachi, Port Louis,
Bombay, Kota Bharu (Mauritius),
Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur,
Colon, Singapore,
Dairen, Penang, Simla,
Galle, (Pahang) Singapore,
Hongkong, Madras, Sourabaya,
Howrah, New York.

HONGKONG BRANCHES:

Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts to 2 per cent per annum on
Daily Balance and on Fixed De-
posits at Rates that may be ascer-
tained on application.
C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.

Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, June 17th, 1926. [29]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE

POUR LE
COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.
(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

Head Office:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

CapitalFrs. 20,000,000
ReservesFrs. 11,100,000
Special Working
CapitalFrs. 50,000,000

Branches:

Paris, Lyons, Marseilles,
Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi,
Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin,
Canton, Hongkong.

France: Société Générale, Banque
Nationale de Crédit, Banque de
Paris et des Pays-Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia
Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the
World.
A. ROLLIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial
Charter, 1899.

Capital SubscribedYen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)Yen 39,375,000

Head Office:—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

Branches:

JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe,
Osaka.

FORMOSA:—Giran, Kagi, Karsenka,
Keelung, Makong, Nanto,
Shinchien, Taichung, Tainan,
Takao, Tamsui, Toen, Heito,
Taio.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy,
Fookchow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS:—Hongkong, Singapore,
Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia,
Bombay, London, New York,
Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER
AND PAER'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the
European Continent, Russia, Man-
churia, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-
China, Siam, India, Philippine
Islands, Java, Africa, etc.
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts, and Fixed Deposits at
Rates which will be quoted on ap-
plication.
T. TAKAGI,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH,
5, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1926. [37]

HAVE NO FEAR!

THEIR QUALITY IS
IRREPROACHABLE



SMOKE
CAPSTAN

The Most Popular Cigarette

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

B-391

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"ASPHALION" 24th Aug. Mar., L'don, B'dam, & Hamburg.
"BARBEDON" 8th Sept. Mar., L'don, B'dam, & Glasgow.
"HELENUS" 21st Sept. Mar., L'don, B'dam, & Hamburg.
"CALOCHUS" 5th Oct. Mar., L'don, B'dam, & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"EURYADES" 20th Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ANTIOCHUS" 20th Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ATREUS" 20th Oct. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
"PROTEUS" 26th Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"TALITHYUS" 16th Sept. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"DRUGALION" 27th Aug. New York, Boston & Baltimore.
"ANTIOCHUS" 17th Sept. New York, Boston & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"BARBEDON" 6th Aug., at 4 p.m. for Shanghai.
"BARBEDON" 8th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS" 20th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR" 17th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR" 15th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation
at specially reduced fares.
For freight and passenger rates and information apply to—
Butterfield & Swire,
Agents.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Head Office: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital£3,000,000
Reserve Fund£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors£3,000,000

Branches and Agencies at:

Batavia, Kai Yuen, Rangoon,
Bombay, Karachi, Sourabaya,
Buenos Aires, Kobe, San Fran-
cisco,
Calcutta, Lyons, Seattle,
Canton, Los Angeles, Semarang,
Changchun, Manila, Shanghai,
Dairen, Nagasaki, Singapore,
(Dairen) Nankai, Shimonoseki,
Fengtien, Newchwang, Sydney,
(Mukden) Osaka, Tientsin,
Hankow, New York, Tokyo,
Harbin, Peking, Tientsin,
Honolulu, Janaro, Vladivostok.

Interest allowed on Current
Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed
Periods at rates to be obtained on
application.
C. ARIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1926. [35]

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)55,000,000
Reserve Fund38,960,000
Kup. Tls.

Capital Contributed by
THE CHINESE GOVT.3,500,000
Reserve Fund1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office:
64, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

Branches:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie
& Co.; Société Générale pour
Favoriser le Développement du Com-
merce et de l'Industrie en France.
PARIS: Société Générale pour
Favoriser le Développement du
Commerce et de l'Industrie en
France; Banque de Paris et des
Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Société Générale pour
Favoriser le Développement du
Commerce et de l'Industrie en
France.
NEW YORK: The Irving Bank;
Columbia Trust Company.
SAN FRANCISCO: The Crocker
National Bank of San Francisco.

Branches in Asia:

Changchun, Harbin, Peking,
Chefoo, Hongkong, Shanghai,
Dairen, Kailashan, Tientsin,
Hailar, Manchouli, Urumchi,
Hankow, Newchwang, Yokohama.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits. Terms
on application. Local Bills dis-
counted.
Foreign Exchange on the Principal
Cities of the World bought and sold.
L. BAINES, Manager.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANK-
ING CORPORATION

AN AMERICAN BANK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
—U.S. \$3,000,000—

Head Office:
37, Wall Street,
NEW YORK.

Branches:

General Banking and Exchange
Business.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits.
Rates on Application.
LONDON AND PARIS AGENTS:
EQUITABLE TRUST Co., of N.Y.
38] D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S
LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

Printed and Published by OLIVER THOMAS BREAKER, for the
Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., at 1A, Chater Road, Victoria,
Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.4.